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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series, No. 226-8
WESTERN REGION

THE WHEAT SITUATION AND THE NEW FARM ACT

By George E. Farrell
Director, AAA Western Division

(This is the last of six articles by the Director of the Western Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. Farrell has charge of the development and administration of the AAA Farm Program in the Western Region.)

The Farmer's Part

Many farmers have told me that the wheat problem is so complex that something must be done, but they want to know what they, as individual farmers, can do. They tell me that they feel helpless in the face of the size of the problem and that they feel that there is little they can do individually.

There are certain things that individual farmers can do and in fact must do if any sound wheat program is to be worked out in this country. If farmers want to continue to grow as much wheat as possible at a fair price, and if they want to keep their fair share of the national income and keep their fair share of the world wheat trade, they must, as a group, make certain adjustments and these adjustments must be made by individual farmers working toward a common goal.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 contains provisions which wheat farmers can use in working out their problem.

There are five things that the individual wheat farmer can do: (1) He can face the wheat situation realistically, by seeding within his wheat acreage

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allotments for 1939. (2) He can help hold world export markets, by supporting a reasonable wheat-loan policy which does not peg prices above world levels and so does not help build up a new surplus in the United States. (3) He can insure his wheat in the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, which will help to stabilize his own operations and put part of the surplus in the insurance reserve where it will not be a threat against the wheat market. (4) If marketing quotas are necessary in 1939 and are voted for by wheat farmers, he can give these quotas a fair trial. He can explain to his neighbors that quotas are for the good of all, and that with quotas, noncooperators as well as cooperators have to do their part and carry their share of the surplus. (5) He can conserve his soil, building up the acres not in wheat, so as to give him an ever-normal granary of fertility in the soil as well as a reserve in his bins.

These are some of the things which farmers themselves can do to make the new wheat program succeed. The program is voluntary. The farmers themselves must decide.

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THE WHEAT SITUATION AND THE NEW FARM ACT

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Director, AAA Western Division

(This is the third of six articles by the Director of the Western Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. Farrell has charge of the development and administration of the AAA Farm Program in the Western Region.)

Acreage Allotments

On July 15 wheat farmers in the United States will realize more fully than they have up to this time the seriousness of the wheat situation and the degree of adjustment that is called for by the new act.

By July 15 the national wheat acreage allotment for 1939 must be announced. It is too early now to say what this allotment will be, but the chances are that the acreage allotment for 1939 will be 50 million acres or less. This compares with the national seeded acreage for the last 2 years of approximately 80 million acres, and will mean, on the average, a reduction of about 40 percent from the seedings of farmers for 1938. This acreage allotment will be made under the formula which has been written into law in the new Farm Act. Under this formula the acreage allotments vary from year to year according to the amount of wheat which is on hand for a single year. If the amount of wheat is very large, the acreage allotments for the following year are correspondingly small, and likewise, if the supply of wheat is low, the acreage allotment is increased for the following year.

The purpose of the acreage allotments is to keep the production of wheat in the United States within manageable proportions so that the income of farmers may be protected against prices that are too low. The acreage allotments cannot, in any sense of the word, be considered as scarcity measures. They are designed to provide at all times a supply of wheat large enough to meet all the requirements for our national food supply and to give us enough wheat to get our average share of the world trade, and in addition, to provide a carry-over of approximately 200 million bushels. This amount of wheat, which is in the neighborhood of 950 million bushels, is the reserve-supply, or ever-normal-granary, level.

The acreage allotment is figured by subtracting the carry-over from 130 percent of the estimated annual requirements for domestic consumption and exports, and then allotting enough acreage to make up the difference on the basis of the national average yield per acre. As an example, suppose the carry-over on July 1, 1939, is expected to be 400 million bushels, and that the ever-normal granary level is 950 million bushels, and that the average yield of wheat is 12 bushels per acre. On this basis the acreage allotment for 1939 would be 550 million bushels (950 million minus 400 million) divided by 12 bushels per acre, or 46 million seeded acres.

Bear in mind that this is only a hypothetical case and not a forecast that there will be an allotment of 46 million acres for next year. The exact acreage allotment cannot be known until it is officially proclaimed by July 15. However, it seems certain that, under the provisions of the new Farm Act, farmers who keep within their acreage allotments and cooperate in the Farm Program in 1939 will need to make drastic reductions from their present wheat seedings. Looking at the wheat situation from the long view it seems that wheat farmers will need to make such adjustments eventually and that the question before them is whether

they want to adjust their acreage and production now or wait for disastrously low prices to force such reduction upon them.

By the middle of July wheat farmers will be faced with the same problem that cotton farmers faced before they planted their 1938 crop. Cotton farmers, whose plantings in the 1928-32 period averaged 41 million acres, have reduced their plantings to less than 30 million acres for 1938.

The acreage allotments are intended to keep the supply of wheat at a stabilized and a high and safe level, but not so high as to ruin the farmers' income. Under ordinary circumstances the acreage allotments will keep supplies at these reasonable levels. However, in exceptional years there may still be so much wheat that farmers will be faced with the prospect of ruinous prices. Under such circumstances the marketing-quota provisions of the Farm Act become available. In another of these articles I shall discuss marketing quotas.

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THE WHEAT SITUATION AND THE NEW FARM ACT

By George E. Farrell
Director, AAA Western Division

(This is the fourth of six articles by the Director of the Western Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. Farrell has charge of the development and administration of the AAA Farm Program in the Western Region.)

Marketing Quotas

Marketing quotas for wheat farmers are a possibility for 1939. The marketing-quota provisions of the new Farm Act are emergency provisions intended to be used only in years when the wheat situation is so bad that more or less drastic measures are necessary.

But even in 1939 wheat quotas will be used only if wheat farmers themselves vote for them in a national referendum. The act provides for a national marketing-quota whenever it appears that the total supply of wheat at the beginning of the marketing year will exceed normal domestic consumption and exports by more than 35 percent. This marketing-quota level is between 950 million and a billion bushels of wheat.

The important date on wheat quotas is May 15 of each year. At that time, if the size of the carry-over from the old crop and the size of the prospective new crop indicate that supplies will be over the quota level, the marketing quota will be proclaimed and the question will be put up to the farmers for a vote. If two-thirds of the farmers voting are in favor of quotas, quotas will then go into effect for the crop of that year. The act offers farmers themselves the chance to use marketing quotas but leaves to the farmers the decision as to whether they shall be used or not.

This is what happens under marketing quotas: A majority of the farmers agree that supplies of wheat are so large that every farmer should do his part in holding a portion of the huge supply off the market so that the price to all farmers will be protected. This means that when a majority of the farmers decide in favor of quotas, then every farmer, cooperator and noncooperator alike, is called upon to do his share. This plan lets every farmer market a normal amount of wheat, but it does not let a noncooperator take advantage of cooperators. Such a program must have a workable method to enforce it. The method provided in this act is the penalty provision on wheat that is marketed above the amount established in the individual farm quota. This penalty is 15 cents a bushel on the amount so marketed.

Each farmer's quota will depend upon the acreage allotment he receives. The quota will be the normal production of a specified percentage of the acreage allotment. Thus, a farmer might have an acreage allotment of 100 acres and a marketing quota figured on the normal production of 90 acres. This is because the acreage allotments are based on average yields over a period of years, and if the yields turn out to be considerably above average, then the marketing quota is worked out from an acreage less than the acreage allotment made before the crop was seeded.

Wheat quotas, if they become effective, will be something new for our farmers. If used, many questions and many difficulties will arise, but I ask wheat farmers to remember that quotas are for emergencies only. I ask them to consider what other course wheat farmers can follow in years when supplies are extremely large. Finally, I ask them to give quotas a fair trial before they finally make up their minds.

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WESTERN REGION

THE WHEAT SITUATION AND THE NEW FARM ACT

By George E. Farrell
Director, AAA Western Division

(This is the second of six articles by the Director of the Western Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. Farrell has charge of the development and administration of the AAA Farm Program in the Western Region.)

Wheat Loans

Wheat loans are one of the features of the new Farm Act intended to help protect the income of wheat farmers. Other features are acreage allotments, marketing quotas, and the ever-normal granary. At present, wheat farmers face the prospect of a large crop this year, a carry-over nearly double that of last year, and wheat prices much lower than a year ago.

One of the first provisions of the new Farm Act which will likely apply to wheat farmers will be wheat loans. The new act directs the Commodity Credit Corporation to offer wheat loans to farmers cooperating in the AAA Farm Program when the farm price of wheat on June 15 is below 52 percent of parity or when the July crop estimate for wheat is in excess of a normal year's domestic consumption and exports. The rate of the wheat loan, if offered, is to be not less than 52 percent and not more than 75 percent of the parity price of wheat at the beginning of the marketing year. It now seems certain that this year's crop, unless there is some widespread disaster, will be so large that the wheat-loan provisions of the act will go into effect.

We do not know at this time how much these loans will be, but the parity price of wheat in April 1938 was $1.15 a bushel, and 52 percent of that price would be 60 cents.

A great many questions remain to be answered regarding wheat loans. In the first place, if loans are to be of any use to farmers they should not be at such a low rate that they will not help farmers. On the other hand, there is very much danger in making loans at rates higher than the world price level. The principal danger here is that the Government would be forced to take over wheat on which it lent too high an amount and thus eventually find itself in about the same position as in 1931. The point is that we should profit from the experiences of the Old Federal Farm Board.

The most important fact for farmers to remember in connection with wheat loans is that if loans are too high wheat will be kept out of the export market. If wheat is held out of the export market, surpluses will pile up in the United States. While this piling up of surpluses might seem to help things temporarily, there is always a day of reckoning, and eventually farmers will be hurt more by the fall of prices when the Government has to let go of the surplus than they would be if they had had moderate loans and were able to continue to get their fair share of the export market.

Another extremely important effect of the piling up of surpluses would be that under the present act the larger the surpluses are in any one year the smaller the acreage allotments have to be the following year. In another article I shall discuss the operation of acreage allotments.

Every wheat farmer in the United States has a vital interest in the loan policy which is established for wheat under the new Farm Act. I hope that every wheat farmer will make it a point to study all the factors which must be considered in developing a sound loan policy.

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(This is the first of six articles by the Director of the Western Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. Farrell has charge of the development and administration of the AAA Farm Program in the Western Region.)

The Present Situation

Wheat is in the news again. After several years of moderate production and good prices, wheat farmers are faced this year with the prospect of a very large crop and the prospect of low prices and low farm income. The carry-over, which was down to 100 million bushels a year ago, is now about 200 million bushels, and if present crop prospects materialize it will be nearly 400 million bushels a year from now. Prices have fallen more than 50 cents a bushel since a year ago.

The new Farm Act contains a number of provisions which wheat farmers can use in just such a situation as now appears to be developing. This series of articles will outline the present wheat situation and discuss some of the features of the new act which wheat farmers can use. Decisions on most of these things must come from the farmers themselves. The time for some of these decisions is now at hand.

Acreage: Wheat farmers seeded about 80 million acres this year as compared with more than 81 million acres for 1937. These are the two highest seedings in

the history of this country, and the 1938 acreage is about 12 million acres higher than the average for 1928-32, which was the period when our previous large surpluses accumulated. An average yield of 12 bushels an acre on between 58 and 63 million seeded acres will produce between 700 and 750 million bushels. As far as can be seen, this is about all the wheat that can be consumed in this country and exported in the world trade, and when we have a tremendous surplus on hand we need to seed even fewer acres.

Supplies: The May crop report estimated this year's winter-wheat crop at 754 million bushels, and it has been estimated that average yields on the seeded spring-wheat acreage might add about 200 million bushels to this figure. A crop of 950 million bushels, plus 200 million bushels carry-over, would give a supply of wheat of 1,150,000,000 bushels. This would be larger than for any year in our history except 1930, 1931, and 1932. If the present crop materializes the United States will have more wheat than it will know what to do with.

Exports: Our exports for the current season are expected to total about 90 million bushels. It is doubtful whether our exports can be much higher than this in the next few years. The situation during the last year has been particularly favorable because of the short crops in Canada and Argentina last year, but United States wheat farmers cannot count on this situation existing every year.

The first concern of wheat farmers is to get a crop, and after they get a crop the next concern is the income they get from it. The big question facing them is whether they can get an income out of the new crop which will give them their fair share of the national income and enable them to maintain a decent standard of living.

The new Farm Act is intended to give farmers an opportunity to work out a sound national wheat policy which will enable them to produce moderately

and at the same time make a profit. The new act contains four principal features which farmers can use. These features, which I shall discuss in later articles, are wheat loans, acreage allotments, marketing quotas and the ever-normal granary.

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ALL STATES

VACCINE REDUCES LOSS OF HORSES AND MULES FROM "BLIND STAGGERS"

Heavy losses from encephalomyelitis (sometimes called "blind staggers," "brain fever," or "sleeping sickness"), an infectious disease of horses and mules, may be reduced by a two-dose vaccine given at least 30 days before the disease generally puts in its appearance in July and reaches a peak in August and September, says _____, livestock specialist of the _____ Extension Service.

The vaccine, developed by the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry, should be given in two injections 7 to 14 days apart, by a veterinarian. On the other hand, Mr. _____warns farmers that "remedies" and "cures" sold by peddlers are of no value in controlling the disease.

Although giving the vaccine is a job for the veterinarian, there are several things that the farmer can do. The disease is caused by a filtrable virus, which may be transmitted by mosquitoes, flies, and other blood-sucking insects. Where the disease exists, or existed the year before, it is advisable to stable work animals when not working them, and in every way to protect them against insects. How the disease is carried over from one year to another hasn't been definitely answered, although it is assumed that certain horses and mules harbor the virus in their bodies and become carriers, just as some people are carriers of typhoid.

Horses and mules that begin to show symptoms of the disease should be isolated from healthy animals and protected from the biting insects which

might transfer the disease to healthy animals. Where possible, Mr. _____ says diseased animals should be placed in a screened inclosure.

Symptoms generally show up in three phases. The first stage may escape notice as usually it is only a mild indisposition commonly accompanied with a rise in temperature. The second stage is characterized by distinct nervous symptoms and may or may not be associated with fever. In the last stage the animal is unable to stand, sometimes thrashing violently with the legs and head. Death usually follows when these last symptoms develop.

Encephalomyelitis may be easily confused with other diseases, Mr. _____points out. Other nervous ailments bring about similar symptoms. For this reason, a veterinarian should be called at the first indication of sickness.

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WEATHER FAVORS WEEVILS
_____WARNS GROWERS

Because of unfavorable weather conditions--too much or too little rainfall and late cold spells--the cotton crop generally this year is later than usual. As a rule late cotton crops are likely to be seriously injured by boll weevils and leaf worms, says _____, entomologist of the _____ Extension Service.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, reports boll-weevil conditions as "spotted," with more boll weevils in some areas and fewer in others than last year. Large numbers of boll weevils went into hibernation in ___(State)___ last fall, and as the winter was comparatively mild, there are plenty of weevils to produce a heavy infestation by midsummer if conditions remain favorable for their increase.

There are three general methods of applying poison to cotton plants in the pre-square stage, says Mr. _____. Some growers prefer to mop the small plants with a mixture of 1 pound of calcium arsenate, 1 gallon of water, and 1 gallon of molasses. Others prefer to dust the plants with calcium arsenate, or to apply a liquid mixture with a spray pump. All are effective.

637-38 (more)

Dusting the cottonfields with calcium-arsenate dust at the rate of 5 pounds per acre, and repeating the applications at 5-day intervals until the weevils are checked, is the control method generally used after the cotton has reached the squaring stage. On light sandy soils, where there is danger of soil injury from heavy dosages of calcium arsenate, a mixture of equal parts of lime and calcium arsenate is recommended by Mr. _____.

Other cotton insect pests also do a great deal of damage to the crop. Thrips damaged cotton seedlings throughout the Cotton Belt until checked by rain. Flea hoppers have appeared in Texas. Where both the weevil and the flea hopper must be controlled, _____ recommends a dusting mixture of one part of calcium arsenate and two parts of sulphur.

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NORTH CENTRAL REGION

U. S. WHEAT, CORN EXPORTS GAIN: IMPORTS ARE SMALLER

The United States is now exporting over 300 times as much corn and over 8,000 times as much wheat as it is importing, according to figures just received from Claude R. Wickard, Director of the AAA North Central Division.

In April alone corn exports were 20,698,000 bushels. The April exports are more corn than the United States has exported in any full year since 1929. Imports of corn during the same month were 55,000 bushels.

April wheat exports were 8,166,000 bushels, while 1,000 bushels of wheat were imported. Wheat exports from July 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938, were 76,159,000 bushels, and imports during the same period were 696,000 bushels.

From November 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938, only 529,000 bushels of corn have been imported while 64,844,000 bushels were exported. Corn exports for this 6-month period were higher than those for any year since 1923.

"The United States normally exports and imports only small quantities of corn. Corn is usually exported in the form of pork products. From July 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938, the United States has exported 214,697,000 pounds of pork, including lard. Imports during the same period are 55,560,000 pounds. As hog production expands in this country after the adverse effects of the two droughts, exports of pork can be expected to increase and imports decrease," Mr. Wickard said.

"The comparatively high imports of corn and wheat in the first part of 1937 were due to the drought which sharply reduced production in the United States. After the good wheat and corn crops in 1937, the situation was reversed. The United States resumed its normal position as an exporter of wheat and increased exports of corn above normal because Argentine farmers had only half a crop."

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EAST CENTRAL REGION
NORTHEAST REGION
WESTERN REGION
SOUTHERN REGION

U. S. WHEAT, CORN EXPORTS GAIN: IMPORTS ARE SMALLER

The United States is now exporting over 300 times as much corn and over 8,000 times as much wheat as it is importing, according to figures just received from Washington by _____.
(AAA official)

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643-38

(more)

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EAST CENTRAL REGION

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FARM WORK SHEETS
IN _____ MUST
BE FILED BY JUNE 18.

All farm work sheets showing information as a basis for participation in the conservation phase of the 1938 Triple-A Farm Program in the East Central Region should be completed and submitted to the local county office not later than June 18, W. G. Finn, director of the East Central Division, announces.

Farmers who expect to take part in this phase of the 1938 program, who have not submitted information for their farms, should submit work sheets by this date in order that the records of the county office may be completed and the checking of performance started as soon as possible after June 18.

Mr. Finn pointed out that the filing of a work sheet in no way obligates the owner or operator of the farm. It merely supplies information about the farm which serves as a basis for participation in the conservation program. However, the filing of a work sheet for each separate tract of land owned or operated by a producer is a necessary prerequisite to the filing of an application for payment.

Mr. Finn also explained that all requests for changes in the land to be regarded as a farm in accordance with the definition of a farm under the 1938 program must be filed by June 18. "Only those tracts of land operated as a unit may be included under a single application for payment," he said,

654-38 (more)

"and in order for a tract of land to be considered as a unit, information must be filed by the above date showing that it is being operated as a unit."

In reviewing performance under previous Agricultural Conservation Programs in the East Central Region, Mr. Finn said: "In 1936, 383,000 applications for payment were received, representing approximately 628,000 farmers. In 1937, more than 400,000 applications were filed. Approximately three-fourths of the 1937 payments have been made to date, and it is expected that the remaining payments will be made at an early date."

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NORTHEAST REGION
EAST CENTRAL REGION
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
SOUTHERN REGION

USE OF LIMESTONE IS DOUBLED UNDER AAA PROGRAMS

The use of agricultural limestone practically doubled between 1935 and 1936, and payments were made under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program on over one half of all of the agricultural limestone applied in the United States that year says _____ (AAA official). Payment for the application of agricultural limestone was made under the 1936 program in 37 States and under the 1937 program in 38 States. Provisions relating to the use of agricultural limestone as an approved soil-building practice are included in the program for 1938.

Estimates released by the National Lime Association indicate that about 6,300,000 tons of agricultural limestone were used in 1936 as compared with 3,300,000 tons in 1935. The total amount of limestone with respect to which payment was made under the 1936 program was slightly more than 3,600,000 tons. This increase in the use of agricultural limestone in 1936 was general throughout the eastern part of the United States. An increase was recorded in practically every State and these increases are closely related to the amount of limestone on which payments were made under the 1936 program.

For example, in the northeastern States - the New England States and New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania - payments were made on about 375,000 tons of limestone and the use of agricultural limestone was increased about 227,000 tons between 1935 and 1936. In the ten North Central States, extending from

Ohio on the east to Nebraska on the west, payment was made on about 2,111,000 tons under the 1936 program, and the use of agricultural limestone increased about 1,945,000 tons. In the States of the East Central Region - Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware - payment was made with respect to approximately 1,103,000 tons, and the use of agricultural limestone was increased about 785,000 tons.

Comparable figures are not yet available with respect to the 1937 program, but reports so far received indicate a continuation of the increased use of agricultural limestone.

Under the 1936 and 1937 programs the rate for applying agricultural limestone varied somewhat by areas depending largely upon the average cost of limestone in the area. The rate in the North Central States was $1.25 per ton. The rate in the Southern States was $1.40 per ton. In the East Central States the rates varied from $1.50 per ton to $3.00 per ton and in the Northeastern States the rates varied, depending on the average cost of limestone in the county, from $2.50 to $5.00 per ton.

The 1938 program is similar in its essential features and in many of its details to the 1936 and 1937 programs. Some changes in form have been made which should increase the effectiveness of the program but the objectives remain unchanged.

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Weekly News Series No. 241-8

WILT DISEASE THREATENS

_____PERSIMMON TREES

Will the native persimmon tree go the way of the chestnut? This question is being asked by tree disease specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who have just reported to_____, of_____ extension service, latest developments in the spread of persimmon wilt, a fungus disease that is causing the concern.

While not nearly so important economically as the chestnut, the persimmon nevertheless is a valuable tree, says _____. The fruits have long been known as a favorite food for wild life. The wood is used in making golf club heads and shuttle blocks and the tree is valued for soil conservation purposes.

So far the disease is restricted to a small area in south central Tennessee and a few outlying spots in nearby Mississippi and Alabama. It kills trees rapidly. Symptoms of the disease are a general wilting or discoloration of the leaves accompanied by fine brownish black streaks in the recent wood rings. Trees that have the disease show sharp contrast with the deep green foliage of healthy trees.

Federal officials are anxious to get specimens of any apparently diseased persimmon trees from _____, and have requested Mr. _____ to
(State)
urge local citizens to send specimens of diseased wood to the Persimmon Wilt Laboratory at Lebanon, Tenn. A section of a limb 5 to 6 inches long and 1 or

2 inches in diameter showing the streaks is requested.

Specialists in the Bureau of Plant Industry are now studying the disease both in Washington and at Lebanon in the hope of finding some way to stop its spread. In the meantime specimens from suspected trees will aid in indicating the rate at which the wilt is spreading.

The range of the persimmon extends all over the southern part of the country excepting southern Florida and includes an area of varying width north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi, extending into Connecticut and southern New York in the East and into Nebraska in the West.

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Weekly News Series No. 242-8

PINE SEEDLINGS GROW WELL IN MANY FARM NURSERIES

Young southern pine seedlings for use in planting on the farm can be produced inexpensively at home, according to _____, Extension Forester of the _____.

The Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, he says, reports that farmers, small lumber operators, 4-H clubs, Scout troops or school classes can easily grow slash, loblolly, longleaf or shortleaf pine seedlings for reforestation purposes. A few precautions and simple though constant care are necessary.

The Forest Service says that growing conditions are so good throughout most of the Southern Atlantic and Gulf Coast States that the pine seedlings are usually large enough and well enough developed for planting in the field at the end of one growing season in the nursery. In the northern part of the region, 2 years at most will be required.

Southern pine seed, especially longleaf, gives best results if sowed the first spring after selection. Seed may be obtained from seed dealers or from State departments of forestry or can be collected and extracted locally.

The plantations are most likely to thrive if the seedlings are grown from seed collected nearby or within about 50 miles of the locality having the same general climate and soil. One of the first advantages of home selection and

676-38

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extraction of seed is that the source as well as the age of the seed is known.

A new leaflet, "Growing Nursery Stock of Southern Pines," telling about the various operations in detail, has just been published and may be obtained from the Forest Service, Washington, D. C., free of charge while the supply lasts.

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Weekly News Series, No. 243-8

NORTHEAST REGION

JULY 1 FINAL DATE
FOR ENTERING 1938
AAA FARM PROGRAM

_____ farmers have _____ more weeks in which to enter
(State)
the 1938 AAA farm program, _____, _____, has announced.
(name) (title)
Friday, July 1, is the final day for a farmer to let his county agricultural conservation committee know that he is going to take part in this year's program. This can be done by filing either a work sheet or a statement of intention to participate. _____ said that if a farmer does not notify his county committee by July 1, any application for payment he makes may be rejected for that reason.

Already _____ farmers in the State have entered the 1938 program. _____ says that the total enrollment is expected to reach about _____. Last year _____ _____ farmers took
(number) (State)
part in the program.

This year's program, he points out, is much like that of last year, and will help farmers to bear the cost of soil-building practices, such as making new seedings of soil-conserving crops like alfalfa and clover, or improving established hayland and pasture with lime and fertilizer. Mr. _____ says that the most important addition to this year's program is an acreage stabilization plan for potatoes.

Setting a deadline at _____, says _____ will
(date)
give farmers plenty of time to make up their minds whether they want to cooperate in the program, and will make the work of county committees simpler during the rest of the year. By knowing at that time just who is taking part, and what they plan to do, the committees hope to be able to check on each farmer's conservation work and handle applications for payment more speedily than in the past, and at less expense.

631-38 (6-10-38)

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Weekly News Series No. 250-8

FARM YOUTH FROM 43 STATES

ATTEND RECORD 4-H CAMP

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt addressed the 169 delegates from 43 States at the opening assembly of the twelfth National 4-H club camp being held at Washington, D.C., June 16 to 22. These rural boys and girls represent the Nation's 1,192,000 club members.

The Department of Agriculture is housing these young folks in an encampment of army tents located South of the monument and facing the Tidal Basin. Here the campers enjoy such conveniences as a camp post office, a bank, a laundry tent, photographic service and even a good place for a camp fire. The delegates are dressed in the regulation 4-H club uniform -- green dress with a white collar for the girls and an all white outfit for the boys. On their sleeves they wear the club emblem of a 4-leaf clover with an H on each leaf signifying the "head, heart, hands and health" which these young people have pledged to a better life on farms.

On the evening of June 15, the delegates had their first informal meeting at the camp grounds when each delegation stood up and was introduced. Each camp day from reveille at 6:00 A. M. to taps at 10:00 P. M. is crammed full of sightseeing, getting acquainted with governmental proceedings, and meeting personalities of National prominence. Several mornings start with swimming in the Potomac Park pool before breakfast at the Dept. of Commerce cafeteria. Every morning the boys and girls assemble in the Dept. of

(more)

Agriculture auditorium for conferences and group discussions with leaders in agriculture and 4-H club work to consider ways of "Making the Most of Our Opportunities at Home", the 1938 4-H Camp theme.

During the week the boys and girls will hear various phases of the club theme discussed by outstanding speakers including Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, F. A. Silcox, Chief, Forest Service, Dr. W. R. Gregg, chief of the Weather Bureau, Allen Eaton of the Russell Sage Foundation, and Miss Josephine Roche, formerly assistant secretary of the Treasury.

The winners of the National 4-H club fellowships for 1938-1939, Blanche Brobeil of Boone, Iowa and Max A. Culp of Charlotte, N.C. were announced by Director of Extension C. W. Warburton. These fellowships of $1,000 each, the eighth annual awards of the Payne Fund of New York City, provide for 9 months' study with the Department of Agriculture.

Every delegate has been given some camp assignment. The story of 4-H club work was told by 12 delegates from different States in a National radio broadcast. Club members from other States have been chosen to lay wreaths on National shrines -- the tombs of the unknown soldier and of the pioneer farmer, George Washington, and also on the graves of John Philip Sousa, and John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home".

Afternoons were devoted to educational tours of the Capitol, Library of Congress, Smithsonian Institution, Mount Vernon, the experiment farms at Beltsville and Arlington and many other points of interest in and around Washington.

Social affairs were planned for the evenings, with a special party in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, an entertainment by the Washington youth groups in Sylvan Theatre and the traditional candle lighting ceremony on the closing night of camp.

(more)

A new feature of the camp this year - and a very popular one- is the instruction given each morning in pottery making, weaving, and leather work, the latter including the making of gloves and other small articles as well as harness of all kinds. In this way the boys and girls are learning how to make better use of their natural resources and thereby develop more opportunities at home.

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Weekly News Series, No. 251-8

SOUTHERN REGION

ONLY SPECIAL COTTON QUALITIES IMPORTED FOR MILLS IN AMERICA

Imports of foreign cotton to the United States, although never large, have been declining in volume for a number of years, according to _____, State administrative officer of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in_____.

Practically all cotton imported by American mills is of special qualities not commonly found in cotton produced in the United States, he pointed out.

Recent publicity given to a shipment of cotton from Calcutta, India, to Richmond, Va., for delivery to a North Carolina mill has led to a great deal of misunderstanding about the importation of cotton to this country, _____ said. Many people received the impression that the United States had suddenly started importing cheap cotton from foreign countries to compete with cotton produced here at home, and in some cases the impression has been given that the adjustment programs were responsible for the imports.

This is not the case at all, observed_____. Manufacturers in the United States have been importing cotton of various grades and staples for many years, including especially long and fine staple cotton, such as Egyptian and Peruvian varieties, and the so-called rough varieties of very short staple cotton produced in India and China. Very cheap foreign growths

706-38 (more)

also can be imported at times and sold to advantage in competition with the cheaper cotton mill waste or the very low grades of American cotton.

_____ explained that in 1936 this country produced a crop of 18,000,000 bales but imported a total of 400,000 bales. The annual average of imports from 1923 to 1932 was 273,000 bales. The average dropped to 163,000 bales for the 4-year period, 1933-36. For the first 8 months of the current marketing year imports total only 80,000 bales, as compared with 139,000 bales for the same period in the preceding year.

The shipment of Indian cotton which caused wide publicity when "spotted" in a Richmond warehouse was consigned to the Beacon Manufacturing Co., Swannanoa, N.C., a blanket-manufacturing concern. The Indian cotton has a very short staple length and the fiber is harsh and crinkly. It does not compete with ordinary cotton but is better suited for mixing with wool in cotton-wool blankets and various kinds of part-wool cloth than cotton produced in the United States.

It is safe to say that imports of cotton to this country will continue to be confined to very small amounts of special types not commonly produced here, and there is no ground for believing there is a trend toward increasing our cotton imports, _____ concluded.

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Weekly News Series, No. 256-8

JUN 25 1938
U. S. Department of Agriculture

OFFERS POINTERS
ON FEEDING PROGRAM FOR
SUMMER EGG PRODUCTION

Summer eggs usually sell on a rising market following the low point in spring, says _____of the _____, who suggests that flock owners check on their feeding program to insure as many eggs as possible during the summer. The usual rise in egg prices is expected to take place this summer.

_____calls attention to a four-point program for summer feeding offered by H. W. Titus, poultry specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. County agents and the extension service will help to plan economical summer rations based on the feeds available. The recommendations from Titus are general suggestions on methods:

One: If the hens have been laying well on the diet they have been getting this spring, do not risk changing the diet now. Continue feeding the same diet and do not turn them loose to pick up their living without the supplementary feed that will keep them laying well. If they have not been laying well, improve the ration.

Two: If they are laying well, continue the same plan of feeding and management; if not, improve the system. If the hens have been getting feed at certain hours, continue feeding at these same hours.

Three: If the hens are on an all-mash diet, give them a little more than they will clean up. Then clean up the hoppers and feed the surplus to non-layers before it gets stale or spoils. The layers should have first chance at a full feed.

Four: Keep up the total protein in the diet. Laying hens need a diet with 16 to 17 percent protein in summer.

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Weekly News Series No. 257-8

DODDER IN LESPEDEZA
IS BEST CONTROLLED
BY SUMMER PASTURING.

Pasturing during the summer months is the best means of controlling dodder, or love vine, if it has become established, in lespedeza fields of the Southeastern States, says County Agent_____. Dodder is a serious menace, especially where farmers are growing lespedeza for seed, or for hay.

_____points out, however, that the surest way to fight this weed is to plant lespedeza seed that is known to be free of dodder. This means that growers should not harvest seed from fields that are heavily infested with dodder.

Although starting from seed, dodder soon attaches its tentaclelike vine to other plants and thereafter lives the life of a true parasite. A single plant may produce as many as 3,000 seeds which, of course, if harvested with lespedeza makes the seed of the legume dangerous to use. The pale yellow or orange-colored vine appears in the summer and sometimes attaches itself to wild plants, says _____. However, the vine seems to have a particular liking for legumes.

Under the State seed law, (except Georgia) dodder is a noxious weed. Farmers purchasing lespedeza seed should note the noxious-weed content on the label. Because of its size and shape, dodder is difficult to screen out of lespedeza seed.

716-38 (6-16-38) # # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 259-8

WINTER WHEAT STATES

'39 WINTER WHEAT
MAY BE PROTECTED
BY CROP INSURANCE

To obtain coverage of crop losses to their 1939 winter wheat crop under policies being issued by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, growers in _____ (State) must file applications with their county AAA committees by _____, it was announced this week by _____, State supervisor.

"It is essential to the success of the crop insurance plan for winter wheat that operators apply for insurance before seeding time this fall," Mr. _____ said. "The closing dates for receipt of applications in the various States have been set by the Corporation with this in mind, in order that the insured farmers and the Corporation be on the same basis with regard to the outlook for the next year's crop."

# # #

Note to editors:

Final dates for acceptance of applications for the various winter wheat areas are:

August 15 - Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and North Dakota. All States not otherwise designated.

August 30 - Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming; Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma, and other States in the Southern division.

October 30 - California and Arizona.

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Weekly News Series, No.260-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

LEROY SMITH IS
TO DIRECT CROP
INSURANCE UNIT.

Leroy Smith of Lamar, Nebr., has been appointed Regional Supervisor of Crop Insurance for the North Central Region, according to _____chairman of the State AAA Committee. The Federal crop insurance program will be effective for the wheat crop harvested in 1939. Work on the program already is under way, and Mr. Smith has begun his new duties. His headquarters will be in the North Central Division of the AAA in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Smith is a wheat farmer. He has been a member of the Nebraska State Agricultural Conservation Committee since the beginning of the conservation program in March 1936. He was chairman of his community committee and chairman of the Chase County, Nebr., county committee under the wheat adjustment program from the time the committees were organized in September 1933, until August 1935. At that time he was appointed chairman of the Nebraska State Grain Board, which had charge of planning the proposed 1936-39 wheat adjustment program for the State.

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation has authorized the appointment of a State supervisor by the State AAA Committee in all the North Central Region States except Wisconsin, where a member of the State committee will have charge of the crop insurance work.

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742-38 (6-22-38)

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Weekly News Series No.261-8

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

COTTON CLASSING FOR
IMPROVEMENT GROUPS
TO START THIS YEAR

Cotton classing for one-variety communities and other improvement groups is to be available for _____ growers for this year's cotton crop, according to _____, _____, of the State Extension Service.
(State) (name) (title)

The service will be available to groups of producers organized to promote the improvement of cotton. It will not be available to individual farmers or to groups that do not qualify as cotton improvement organizations. The purpose of the service is to inform growers of the grade and staple length of their cotton and the extent to which their efforts are producing beneficial results.

From each bale of cotton of an improved variety ginned for a member of a qualified group, a 6-ounce sample of lint that is representative of both sides of the bale will be sent to the nearest classing office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Each sample will be classed for grade and staple length and the grower notified of this classification.

"Organized groups," _____ says, "must provide for the drawing and identification of the samples, and for shipping the samples to the classing office. Tags and containers will be supplied by the Bureau, and trans-
(name)

745-38 (more)

portation charges will be paid by the Government. There is no charge for the classing, but the samples classed become the property of the Government."

During the rapid expansion of cotton improvement work in _____ (State) farmers have been unable to obtain adequate classing services by which they might measure the quality of their improved cotton that is most in demand. "Mills want, and will pay better prices for, cotton that is uniform in character and staple length," _____ said, "and the new classing service will aid growers in their efforts to produce the cottons that are most in demand."

Along with the classing service, market-news information will be supplied to the improvement groups. This information will be made available by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for press and radio distribution, and cooperating groups will post the price information at gins or in post offices, or other public places. This information will be such as to enable improvement groups to interpret central-marketing or mill prices in terms of local prices for cotton, and to determine more closely than in the past the extent to which premiums and discounts are reflected in local prices for cotton.

Regulations require that groups to which the services are supplied adhere to practices approved by the Department and State agencies for improving planting seed and protecting both improved seed and improved cotton against mixing or deterioration. _____ suggests that farmers consult their county agent for more detailed information.

# # #

NOTE TO EDITOR: The following table shows the increase in the number of one-variety communities in each of the cotton States during the past 3 years.

ONE-VARIETY COTTON PRODUCTION

By States

	1935				1936				1937			
	Counties	Communities	Acreage	Production	Counties	Communities	Acreage	Production	Counties	Communities	Acreage	Production
ALABAMA	16	21	10,000	5,000	31	74	40,000	20,000	37	89	55,000	28,000
ARIZONA	5	11	59,700	56,700	5	13	93,850	86,080	5	13	120,000	118,000
ARKANSAS	---	---	------	------	26	74	210,160	100,785	30	88	212,672	130,943
CALIFORNIA	9	9	205,430	229,694	8	8	347,800	429,656	8	8	589,000	688,000
FLORIDA*	3	3	716	175	5	5	4,043	828	8	8	19,061	3,128
GEORGIA	55	124	161,280	80,640	61	137	217,206	103,921	74	162	303,505	175,885
LOUISIANA	---	---	------	------	5	5	75,000	37,500	7(Par)	25	100,000	50,000
MISSISSIPPI	46	110	124,409	62,204	48	126	193,064	119,471	49	160	251,735	166,000
NEW MEXICO	5	7	90,000	75,000	5	7	116,000	111,000	5	7	144,000	157,000
NO.CAROLINA	6	10	21,000	10,500	7	13	34,000	24,500	7	13	39,000	31,000
OKLAHOMA	7	12	46,500	15,500	8	10	14,210	1,486	7	9	9,623	2,600
SO.CAROLINA	3	5	18,000	9,000	6	8	66,500	47,000	6	8	82,500	59,000
TENNESSEE	---	---	------	------	---	---	------	------	20	68	111,920	55,960
TEXAS	7	31	78,000	39,000	10	32	150,000	75,000	86	156	396,351	198,176
Total	162	343	815,035	583,413	225	512	1,561,833	1,157,227	349	814	2,434,367	1,863,692

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Weekly News Series No. 262-8

PRUNING PINE TREES MAY YIELD PROFITS

Pruning young southern pine trees to produce knotless lumber may become a relatively common practice in _____ timberlands, according to Extension Forester _____ of the _____.

_____ quotes a report of the Southern Forest Experiment Station of the U. S. Forest Service as saying that the high prices obtained for better grades of lumber may justify artificial pruning in order to obtain a greater clear length of log. The Forest Service says that in recent years grade B and better southern pine lumber has been worth about $17 per thousand board feet more than No. 2 Common, although the chief difference between these grades is merely the number, size, character, and location of knots.

Farmers and timber owners will have to determine whether labor costs and prospective markets will make artificial pruning economically profitable, but it may prove worth-while in many cases to put idle labor to work during off seasons to prune trees for future saw timber.

_____ says that in dense stands or in stands containing many hardwoods, second-growth southern pines usually develop reasonably clear stems by natural pruning. In some cases, however, the best growing trees in a stand are not sufficiently crowded at early ages to accomplish this natural pruning. In such cases pruning by hand may prove profitable if the cost is not too great.

754-38 (more)

Investigations showed that one man could prune 100 5-inch longleaf pines per acre in 6 hours. The pruning was done to a height of 17 feet, so as to produce one 16-foot sawlog allowing for a 1-foot stump.

_____ says that for pruning up to 6 to 8 feet above the ground or from ladders, the best tools are hand pruning saws with 14-inch stiff, slightly curved blades and $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 teeth per inch. A pole pruning saw which was found very satisfactory for pruning between 6 and 17 feet above the ground had a very stiff, rigidly mounted 16-inch blade with 7 teeth per inch. This saw cut only on the draw stroke but allowed the pruning to be done by a man standing on the ground.

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Weekly News Series, No. 263-8

ALL STATES

WHEAT INSURANCE MAY BE PAID TWO YEARS IN ADVANCE

With a large wheat crop in prospect and the possibility of lower prices for their wheat, farmers in _____ (State) can "earmark" at least a part of the probable 300 to 400 million bushels surplus to cover crop losses in future years under an amendment to the Federal Crop Insurance Act which permits growers to pay premiums on wheat crop insurance 2 years in advance.

This new economic outlet for surplus wheat was pointed out this week by _____ (extension director or AAA secy.). Wheat growers face much the same situation from the standpoint of prospective supplies of wheat as they did in 1932, when a 375 million bushel surplus depressed prices to record low levels, said _____. However, they are now in a much better position to cope with surpluses, since they have at their disposal the adjustment machinery of the AAA, of which crop insurance is a part.

When farmers pay crop-insurance premiums this summer and fall they are doing more than merely assuring themselves against crop failure in 1939 - and in 1940, if they use 1938 wheat to pay their premiums in advance, declared _____. In addition to the insurance protection, they are definitely removing a part of the national surplus from the market, and thus are also increasing the chance for fair prices for the balance of their crop.

Under the wheat crop-insurance program, premiums are paid "in kind" and actual wheat is stored as a reserve against the crop losses of growers who take

755-38 (more)

out policies. This reserve supply may possibly reach 100 million bushels, or more, if many wheat growers take advantage of the opportunity to pay premiums 2 years in advance,_____believes.

This reserve is definitely "earmarked" as belonging to insured farmers, _____said. It cannot be sold except to meet farmers' crop losses as they occur. It utilizes a portion of the surplus grain, but since payment of premiums and disbursement of losses are "at the market" and are purely automatic, it cannot unduly interfere with the free play of supply and demand.

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Weekly News Series, No. 264-8

ALL STATES

WHEAT WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS MAY BE USED AS PREMIUMS

Farmers may pay Federal Crop Insurance premiums in wheat by delivering to the county representative of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation a negotiable warehouse receipt for such wheat, according to Roy M. Green, Manager. In case such warehouse receipts cannot be obtained, premiums must be paid in cash, check, money order, or bank draft, he said.

A survey is now being made by the Corporation to designate "collection warehouses"which can issue negotiable warehouse receipts and otherwise meet the requirements of the Corporation, to which farmers may deliver wheat in payment of premiums. "This requirement as to negotiable warehouse receipts has been made for the protection of insured farmers and the Corporation," Mr. Green said. "A wheat grower's policy is backed by the Corporation's insurance reserve of wheat, out of which his wheat crop losses are paid when they occur. Warehouse receipts are the evidence that this premium wheat is in the reserve and is available for payment of losses."

Warehouse receipts will be accepted from warehouses which are bonded under Federal or State warehouse acts, or which file a bond and meet the other requirements of the Corporation.

Negotiable warehouse receipts are a ready means of transferring title to the wheat, and when issued by a bonded warehouse the Corporation has the assurance that the quantity and grade of wheat shown will be delivered when needed, he pointed out.

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756-38 (6-23-38)

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

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Weekly News Series No. 265-8

REQUEST FORMS FOR
COTTON CLASSING
READY FOR GROWERS

Forms and instructions for use in making request for the free cotton-classing service to be supplied this year to organize one-variety and other cotton-improvement groups are now available, says _____ (name), of the State Extension Service.

These forms and instructions for filing may be obtained from any one of the cotton-classing offices of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The office addresses are: P. O. Box 4072, Atlanta, Ga.; P. O. Box 1366, Dallas, Tex., 1111 Falls Building, Memphis, Tenn.; P. O. Box 1140, Austin, Tex.; 509 U. S. Court House, El Paso, Tex. (EDITOR: You may wish to delete all but one or two of these addresses).

The classing service as it will be inaugurated with the 1938 cotton crop provides free classification of a sample from each bale of improved cotton produced by a member of a qualified improvement group. Notification of the grade and staple length, according to the U. S. Cotton Standards, will be returned to the grower from whose bale the sample is drawn. The service is not available to individual cotton growers, only to organized improvement groups.

_____ recommends that one-variety and other improvement groups that desire the free classing service this year apply as promptly as possible, so that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics may arrange all details for handling and shipping the samples to be classed.

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776-38 (6-29-38)

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Weekly News Series No. 266-8
WESTERN REGION

SABIN NAMED WESTERN
AAA-CROP INSURANCE
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Appointment of Donald R. Sabin of Laramie, Wyo., as the administrative officer in the Western Region of the AAA, to cooperate with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation in the administration of the wheat crop-insurance program, has been announced jointly by George E. Farrell, director of the Western Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and Roy M. Green, manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Mr. Sabin will coordinate the activities of the AAA in the counties and States of the Western Region with the operations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. The Western Region includes the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

The AAA is cooperating with the Crop Insurance Corporation by making available county agricultural conservation association data and other data necessary for determining the premium rates for farms which have taken part in AAA programs. The county AAA committees also select the county crop-insurance supervisors responsible for the details incident to local administration of the crop-insurance program. The supervisors will work with the county AAA committees and the State AAA offices in the writing of insurance, and with the regional officers of the Crop Insurance Corporation in adjusting losses.

State crop-insurance supervisors, whose headquarters will be in the State AAA offices, will work under direction of the AAA insofar as the work

800-38 (more)

of assembling farmers' applications for wheat crop insurance and supervising the collection of premiums by county supervisors is concerned. They will be under the direction of the regional offices of the Crop Insurance Corporation in arranging for the warehousing of wheat paid as premiums for the insurance, inspection of damage to crops as the basis for payment of losses, and in the adjustment of farmers' losses.

Mr. Sabin has had experience in both AAA and crop-insurance work. He has been the State executive officer of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Wyoming since 1936, and recently has been assisting in the crop-insurance program in the States of the Western Region under temporary assignment.

Before joining the State AAA committee of Wyoming, Mr. Sabin was an agronomist on the staff of the Wyoming Agricultural Extension Service. He is a native of South Dakota, and a graduate of the University of Wyoming.

State and county crop-insurance meetings have been held in all the States and counties of the region and applications for insurance policies are now being received.

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800-38

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: This story to follow definite release from Washington of Wheat loan program.

DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 267-8

WESTERN REGION
NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Weekly Storage Series No. 1

FARM STORED WHEAT ELIGIBLE FOR 1938 LOAN

_____County farmers who obtain loans under the Government wheat-loan program can store the grain they put up for collateral on their own farms if they meet certain conditions, according to _____.

If the grain is to be stored on the farm, the bins and granaries must protect it from loss, spoilage, or other damage. Also, the wheat must be of such quality that it can be stored safely. In some areas, farm storage under the loan program will not be permitted because of weevils and spoilage.

The information received by _____states that "where a loan is obtained on wheat stored on the farm, the wheat must grade No. 2 or better if it is hard red spring wheat, and No. 3 or better if it is any other class of wheat. Hard red spring and durum wheat must contain not more than 13½ percent moisture, and other classes of wheat must contain not more than 13 percent moisture."

In other words, _____County farmers who obtain loans can farm-store No. ____wheat of not more than____percent moisture, provided the bins and granaries meet the requirements.

_____expects to have detailed information about the storage requirements in a short time. However, it is certain, he said, that to pass inspection, the bins and granaries will have to be in good shape and in a good location for the protection of the grain.

Farmers who expect to apply for a wheat loan but do not plan to store the grain on their own farms can store it in approved elevators or warehouses and use the warehouse receipts as evidence of collateral on which to obtain the loan.

814-38 (7-7-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: This story to follow definite release from Washington of wheat loan program

DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 268-8

WESTERN REGION
NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Weekly Storage Series No. 2

REQUIREMENTS OF FARM WHEAT STORAGE LISTED

To get a Government wheat loan on farm-stored grain, a farmer should make sure his bins or granary meet the requirements, according to _____.

These requirements are given in a leaflet called "Wheat Storage in the Ever-Normal Granary." A copy can be obtained by writing or calling _____.

The leaflet summarizes the granary requirements briefly as follows:

1. Location and surroundings: In or near farm buildings for protection against loss or theft but otherwise far enough from buildings or stacks to avoid fire danger; on firm, well-drained soil; capable of keeping out rats and other rodents.

2. Foundations: Footings large enough to prevent settling, deep enough to make building solid and prevent undermining by animals and water, high enough to give good air circulation under floors and discourage rats.

3. Floors: Tight enough to prevent leaks and prevent escape of fumigating gases; should not be overloaded; boards overlaid on concrete floors is recommended.

4. Walls: Strong enough to withstand bursting tight; rigged with cross ties when too weak to permit filling to top; partitions to either extend to roof or have woven wire extend to roof to permit sealing.

5. Roofs: Watertight; good for duration of loan; standard roofing materials acceptable.

6. Doors, windows: Weatherproof, leak-proof, tight enough to hold gases; main entrance equipped with safety hasp, padlock or other seal; other openings fastened inside or nailed shut to prevent unauthorized entry.

7. Ceiling: If storage above bin, ceiling must keep out foreign material; space enough between ceiling and wheat to permit inspection and taking of representative sample.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Washington, D. D.

RELEASE: This story to follow definite release from Washington of wheat loan program.

DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 269-8

WESTERN REGION
NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Weekly Storage Series No. 3.

WHEAT STORAGE
LEAFLET AN AID
ON 1938 LOANS

The county AAA committee is distributing copies of a new leaflet, "Wheat Storage in the Ever-Normal Granary," that tells how a farmer should store wheat in order to get a Government loan on it, according to _____ _____.

Farmers who do not receive a copy can get one from the county office at _____.

In addition to telling the storage requirements, the leaflet tells about the necessary quality of the wheat, care of the wheat, and reasons for the wheat loan.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Washington, D. D.

RELEASE: This story to follow definite release from Washington of wheat loan program.

DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 270-8

WESTERN REGION
NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Weekly Storage Series No. 4

AAA COMMITTEE TO CHECK FARM BINS FOR LOANS

The first thing for a farmer to do if he wants to get a Government wheat loan on grain stored on his own farm is to be sure his bins and granary are in good shape, according to _____.

After the grain has been in the bin or granary for at least 30 days, the storage place will be inspected by the County AAA Committee, upon request by the farmer. If the bins and granaries are good enough to hold the grain without spoilage or loss they will be certified by the committee. At the time of the inspection, samples of the grain will be taken and will be tested for grade and quality upon which the loan will be based.

The bin will then be sealed.

Make any necessary changes or repairs, and clean the bins thoroughly before storing the wheat, _____advises.

_____says that if any farmer who plans to apply for a Government loan on farm-stored wheat has not received information on the storage requirements, he should write or call _____.

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811-38 (7-7-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: This story to follow definite release from Washington of wheat loan program.

DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 271-8

WESTERN REGION
NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Weekly Storage Series No. 5

FARM STORAGE REPAIR LOANS ARE AVAILABLE

Farmers who lack satisfactory bins or granaries in which to farm-store wheat under the proposed Government wheat loan may be eligible for building or repair loans, according to information received from various lending agencies by _____.

The Farm Credit Administration, the Farm Security Administration, and the local banks and other agencies that make loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration are possible sources of credit for building or fixing up farm bins and granaries to meet wheat-loan requirements.

The county AAA office and the county agent have further information about the nature of the loan available from each agency.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. D.

RELEASE: This story to follow definite release from Washington of wheat loan program.

DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 272-8

WESTERN REGION
NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Weekly Storage Series No. 6

FUMIGATE FARM
STORED WHEAT
UNDER LOANS

In preparation for considerable farm storage of wheat under the proposed wheat-loan program, _____ passes on some information about the fumigation of farm-stored wheat to prevent insect damage. Bins and granaries, to be satisfactory, must be tight enough to hold the vapors used for fumigation. They must be thoroughly cleaned, and all old grain removed. The woodwork should be sprayed to kill insects in cracks and burrows, but the spray material must be a kind that will not contaminate the wheat or give it an odor. A recommended spray is made of highly refined petroleum oil and a small amount of pyrethrun extract.

(Note to Editor: In regions 3 and 4, as shown in chart on page 19 of "Wheat Storage in the Ever-Normal Granary," all wheat must be fumigated immediately after storage.)

For the fumigation of infested wheat, except in barns, carbon disulphide is recommended. However, it must be used carefully to prevent fire or explosion for a short time after application. Other materials are recommended for use in bins located in barns or in granaries located near other farm buildings.

More information can be had from the county AAA office, the county agent, and from a Government leaflet entitled "Wheat Storage in the Ever-Normal Granary."

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809-38 (7-7-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. D.

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DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Fla., Ga., Ill., Kans., Ky., La., Miss., Mo., N.Mex., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., and Va.

Weekly News Series, No. 273-8
COTTON STATES

COTTON FARMS ARE LACKING IN MANY MODERN COMFORTS

A study of the number of farm homes with modern improvements and comforts in the 10 principal cotton producing States as compared with the rest of the country is cited by _____, State administrative officer of the AAA in _____, as evidence of the need for a farm program in the South.
(State)

Prepared by Southern Division economists of the AAA, in Washington, the study shows that the percentage of farm families in the Cotton Belt having automobiles and enjoying modern improvements in their homes, such as telephones, electric lights, and bathrooms with running water, are far below the percentage for all other States or the United States as a whole.

The 10 States included in the study are Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, and the figures used are from the 1930 Census. These figures reveal, _____said, that of the 2,740,000 rural farm families in the group of 10 States, 39 percent had automobiles, while 79 percent of the farm families in all other States and 62 percent in the United States as a whole had automobiles.

Only 11 percent of the farm homes in the 10 cotton States had telephones, while 47 percent of the farm homes in all other States and 32 percent in the United States as a whole had telephones.

808-38 (more)

In the 10 States, 3 percent of the farm homes had electric lights, while 19 percent of the farm homes in all other States and 13 percent in the United States as a whole had electric lights.

In the 10 States, 5 percent of the farm homes had water systems, while 22 percent of the farm homes in all other States and 15 percent in the United States as a whole had water systems.

In the 10 States, only 3 percent of the farm homes had bathrooms with running water, while 12 percent of the farm homes in all other States and 8 percent in the United States as a whole had bathrooms with running water.

Any farm program that will afford the farmers of the South an opportunity to put their farming operations on a more stable basis from year to year and to improve their income, may be used by them to gain the comforts of life and home improvement that will be more nearly in line with the facilities enjoyed by farm families in other sections and, of course, by a large part of the people living in towns and cities, _____ said. For this reason it is to the interest of all farmers in the cotton States to study the program that is now available to them carefully to the end that they may decide for themselves whether or not cooperation in the program will help bring about the desired results.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. D.

RELEASE: Immediate
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Weekly News Series No. 274-8

SOUTHERN REGION

COTTON ADJUSTMENT PAYMENT FORMS ARE NOW BEING PREPARED

Distribution of cotton price adjustment payments on cotton produced in 1937 will be started as soon as a sufficient number of farm operators make sp-plication on the prescribed forms, certifying they have not knowingly planted or caused or permitted cotton to be planted in excess of their 1938 cotton acreage allotments, and such applications can be approved and certified for payment, according to _____, State Administrative Officer of the AAA, Southern Division, in _____.
(State)

Forms and instructions for handling the payments in accordance with the ammendment to the payment program passed by Congress near the close of its recent session are now being prepared in Washington, and a supply of these will be forwarded to each county office as soon as available.

"The issuance of the price adjustment payment checks probably will not get underway before August," Mr._____said, "and most of the payments probably will go out in September, October, and November. Every effort will be made to handle the distribution as promptly as possible."

Under the recent amendment the time limit for filing applications was removed so that operators may file applications after July 15, the dead line originally set. The amendment also provides that the operator can certify to compliance for himself and all producers on the farm with the 1938 cotton acreage allotment, instead of waiting for the acreage to be measured. However,

807-38 (more)

he and all producers must agree in writing to refund the cotton price adjustment payment if it is found later, when the measurement of the farm has been made under the AAA conservation program, that each has knowingly overplanted his cotton acreage allotment.

The amendment provides that all cotton not sold prior to September 10, 1937, will be treated as if it had been sold when the 10 spot market average price was less than 9 cents, thus giving producers the maximum payment of 3 cents per pound. This means that producers who are holding their 1937 cotton and producers who have 1937 cotton under a Government loan may receive payment on the eligible part of that cotton without transferring title. September 10,1937, was designated, as it was on that date that the average price of cotton on the 10 spot markets first fell below 9 cents per pound in the marketing season of 1937-38. The original provisions of the legislation required that a producer sell his cotton before becoming eligible for a payment, the rate of which was the difference between the average price of seven-eighths-inch middling cotton on the 10 designated spot markets and 12 cents per pound on the date of sale, but at a rate not in excess of 3 cents per pound.

The rate applicable to cotton sold before September 10, 1937, depends on the spot market average price of cotton on the date of sale, as previously provided. For example, if a farmer sold cotton before September 10, 1937, and on a date when the spot market average was 10 cents, the payment rate applicable to the cotton sold would be the difference between 10 and 12 cents, or 2 cents per pound.

The appropriation for cotton price adjustment payments is $130,000,000, and this sum will be used as far as it will go to provide payments at the applicable rates to farmers complying with their 1938 cotton acreage allotments

and who file applications in the prescribed manner. The percentage of the 1937 base production for all farms which will be eligible for the payment will be established on the basis of an estimate of the total base production to be covered by the applications. The percentage will be uniform for all farms.

Distributions of the payments will be carried out with the assistance of the county agricultural conservation associations and county agents.

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Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series No. 275-8

CLEAN PICKING, GINNING,
IMPROVE COTTON QUALITY

Care in handling cotton both on the farm and at the gin will aid in improving the quality of American cotton and make it more attractive to both domestic and foreign buyers, says_____, cotton marketing specialist of the _____ Extension Service.

Picking the cotton clean and dry is the responsibility of the grower. When he cannot do so, the responsibility for quality cotton passes on to the ginner who, by the proper use of improved drying and cleaning machinery, can do much to maintain quality.

The improved cleaning and drying machinery, says Mr. _____, is the result of several years' study by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The driers were developed at the Department's ginning laboratories, and already 550 of the 12,700 gins now use them. It has been demonstrated that drying enhances the bale value of short staple cotton about 70 cents, and up to $2.50 a bale for long staple.

Where it is necessary to dry seed cotton artificially, Mr. _____ emphasizes the need of operating the driers properly. When temperatures are excessive the cotton fiber is injured. Ordinarily, the temperature of the drying air should not exceed 160 degrees Fahrenheit and in the case of very wet cotton, air-temperature should not exceed 200 degrees.

817-38

(more)

The growers can do their share toward improving quality by using more care in handling seed cotton in the field and up until the time the cotton reaches the gin. Mr. _____ points out that modern equipment will provide higher grade lint from either damp or moderately trashy cotton, but no machinery is available which can dry extremely wet cotton satisfactorily, or remove enough of the foreign matter from roughly harvested cotton to give lint equal in quality to that ginned from dry, clean-picked cotton.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Washington, D. C.

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Weekly News Series, No. 276-8

SELLING OLD HENS PRACTICAL WAY TO CONTROL TUBERCULOSIS

The custom of selling all old hens over 18 months of age where the flock is not used for breeding, is a practical means of preventing tuberculosis from becoming troublesome, says_____, poultry specialist of the _____Extension Service.

Avine tuberculosis generally develops slowly, say specialists of the Bureau of Animal Industry. An affected fowl seldom becomes a menace to others in the flock until after 1½ years old, if proper sanitation is practiced. At that age the hen has finished her first laying year and if properly fed is in good condition for slaughter.

So long as the flock is replaced with pullets raised on clean ground from clean stock, the premises are constantly restocked with healthy birds. The sale of hens will pay a considerable part of the cost of raising pullets, _____ points out, and the owner avoids carrying a large flock through the summer when egg prices are usually lower.

The disease frequently occurs in _____ and is spread from flock to flock by the introduction of infected breeding stock that may appear in perfect health. Diseased birds have a ravenous appetite, but derive little benefit from the feed. They become emaciated, the comb and wattles are pale, and the joints swell. Slaughtered birds show white or yellow tumors on the internal organs, especially the liver and spleen.

818-38

(more)

There is no cure for the disease, says_____. Where the flock is generally affected it is best to dispose of the birds and clean and disinfect the premises thoroughly before restocking with young birds, which should have been raised under strictly sanitary conditions.

Where birds are used for breeding, and the older hens are valuable, sanitation and careful routine examinations for the disease keep it in check. If the presence of tuberculosis is suspected in a valuable breeding flock, a test may be given to the older birds. The test is made by injecting a small quantity of tuberculin into the wattle of each bird. If the test is positive the wattle will show a characteristic swelling within 48 hours.

A complete description of the symptoms of tuberculosis in poultry, and means of combating the disease, may be obtained in U. S. Department of Agriculture Leaflet No. 102, "Eradicating Tuberculosis From Poultry and Swine."

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818-38 (7-7-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
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Weekly News Series, No. 277-8

LATE POTATO STORY NO. 1

POTATO INSPECTION FOR SHIPMENTS OUT OF STATE PROVIDED

Federal-State inspection of potatoes, comprising one of the major provisions of the marketing agreement program proposed for _____ (State) and 16 other late producing States, will apply only to out-of-State shipments while the program is in operation, according to _____ (extension official).

Inspection, _____ (extension official), explained, is not required of potatoes which are sold within the State in which they are grown. But the program provides that potatoes shipped out-of-State by handlers or by growers who ship their own potatoes must be inspected.

This provision, which does not apply to officially State certified seed potatoes, is designed to assure the marketing of potatoes that measure up to the standards of grade and size specified under the marketing agreement regulations for the benefit of the grower, the handler, and the consumer.

To the grower it means the stabilization of quality in the principal channels of trade so that there is fair competition among growers.

Together with the cull regulation, prohibiting shipment of cull potatoes in interstate commerce, and such other grade and size limitation measures which may be recommended by administering committees, Federal-State inspection aids in furnishing dependably graded products to the merchandising industry.

Further, _____ said, inspection assists in the establishment of the farm price for potatoes based on better average quality and aids in building up demand for potatoes grown in various areas because of uniform quality and size.
(extension official)

Federal-State inspection is advantageous to the handler as well as to the grower. Because of this regulation the handler can deal in potatoes of dependable uniform quality, assuring him of fewer rejected shipments and lower handling costs in the end.

The consumer benefits with the rest through having available a supply of potatoes that are not defective or of such small size as to be wasteful in preparation for the table.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Weekly News Series No.278-8

LATE POTATO STORY NO. 2

CULL POTATOES TO BE LIMITED UNDER PROPOSED MARKET PLAN

Commercial potato producers of _____ (State) are considering a proposed marketing agreement program designed to regulate the handling of Irish potatoes in interstate commerce.

Elimination of cull potatoes in interstate shipments, further limitation of shipments by grade or size, but only if recommended by a grower-handler committee, and Federal-State inspection are major measures proposed by which to carry out the purpose of the program, _____ (extension official), explained.

The proposed program provides for no shipping quotas, no periods of proration, no sales allotments to growers or shippers, and no loading holidays. No restriction is placed on the grower or handler in the proposed marketing agreement program as to the quantity of potatoes which may be marketed or sold or on the time at which they may be marketed or sold.

The cull regulation prohibits the shipment of cull potatoes in interstate commerce only, but does not apply to potatoes marketed and sold within the State. The same is true of Federal-State inspection. If the cull and inspection regulations do not adequately meet the marketing problems caused by potato surpluses further limitations on interstate potato shipments as to grade or quality may be made operative only if recommended by a committee of growers and handlers and then if approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

821-38-

(more)

The cull regulation, inspection and grade or size limitation in shipments, therefore, do nothing to restrict the sale or shipment of good grades of potatoes in interstate commerce, but operate merely to prevent the marketing of a class of potatoes which would help to create a surplus, cause congestion in trade channels, impair the average quality of potatoes available for consumption, and reduce the price to the grower.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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Weekly News Series, No. 280-38.

LATE POTATO STORY NO. 4

POTATO GROWERS IN MAINE ARE TO SELECT COMMITTEE

Potato growers who vote in a referendum on the potato marketing agreement proposed for Maine and 16 other late-producing States, also will be given an opportunity to make nominations for the grower and alternate members of the Area Committee which will administer the program in this State, according to

_____.
(extension official)

Nominations for the ____ members and alternates of the Area Committee from growers and handlers will be made on ballots separate from those which will be used in the vote on the program.

Each grower voting, _____ explained, may make his nomination
(extension official)
for each of the ____ grower members and their alternates of the committee.

Formal action in the selection of the Area Committee and alternates from the nominees will be taken by the Secretary of Agriculture following the referendum. The Area Committee will administer the proposed program in Maine.

Area Committees will assume primary responsibility for the operation of the proposed program in each of the areas established. The Area Committee also will make recommendations to the Secretary for the limitation of shipments, collect and disburse all funds, employ managers and other personnel, establish an office in the area, and supervise compliance with the program. Maine will comprise Area 1 under the proposed program.

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823-38 (7-6-8)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: This story to follow definite release from Washington of wheat loan program

Weekly News Series, No. 282-38

DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors Texas and Okla.

SOUTHERN REGION

Weekly Storage Series No. 2

REQUIREMENTS OF FARM WHEAT STORAGE LISTED

To get a Government wheat loan on farm-stored grain, a farmer should make sure his bins or granary meet the requirements, according to _____.

These requirements are given in a leaflet called "Wheat Storage in the Ever-Normal Granary." A copy can be obtained by writing or calling _____.

The leaflet summarizes the granary requirements briefly as follows:

1. Location and surroundings: In or near enough to farm buildings to afford protection against loss by theft but otherwise far enough from buildings or stacks to avoid fire danger; on firm, well-drained soil; capable of keeping out rats and other rodents.

2. Foundations: Footings large enough to prevent settling, deep enough to make building solid and to prevent undermining by animals and water, high enough to give good air circulation under floors and to keep out rats.

3. Floors: Tight enough to prevent leaks and prevent escape of fumigating gases; should not be overloaded; if floors are concrete, it is recommended they be overlaid with boards.

4. Walls: Strong enough to prevent bursting; tight construction; rigged with cross ties when too weak to permit filling to top; partitions to extend to top of bin or have woven wire extend to top of bin to permit sealing.

5. Roofs: Watertight; good for duration of loan; standard roofing materials acceptable.

826-38 (more)

6. Doors, windows: Weatherproof, leak-proof, tight enough to hold gases; main entrance equipped with safety hasp, padlock or other seal; other openings fastened inside or nailed shut to prevent unauthorized entry.

7. Ceiling: If hay or other storage is above the bin, ceiling must be tight enough to keep out foreign material; space enough between ceiling and wheat to permit inspection and taking of representative sample.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: This story to follow definite release from Washington of wheat loan program.

Weekly News Series, No. 283-38.

SOUTHERN REGION

DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors Texas and Okla.

Weekly Storage Series No. 3

WHEAT STORAGE LEAFLET AN AID ON 1938 LOANS

The county AAA committee is distributing copies of a new leaflet, "Wheat Storage in the Ever-Normal Granary," that tells how a farmer should store wheat in order to get a Government loan on it, according to _____.

Farmers who do not receive a copy can get one from the county office at _____.

In addition to telling the storage requirements, the leaflet tells about the necessary quality of the wheat, care of the wheat, and reasons for the wheat loan.

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827-38 (7-8-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: This story to follow definite release from Washington of wheat loan program.

Weekly News Series, No. 284-38.

SOUTHERN REGION

DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors Texas and Okla.

Weekly Storage Series No. 4

AAA COMMITTEE TO CHECK FARM BINS FOR LOANS

The first thing for a farmer to do if he wants to get a Government wheat loan on grain stored on his own farm is to be sure his bins and granary are in good shape, according to _____.

After the grain has been in the bin or granary for at least 30 days, the storage place will be inspected by the county wheat inspector, upon request by the farmer. If the bins and granaries are good enough to hold the grain without spoilage or loss they will be certified by the inspector and approved by the county committee. At the time of the inspection, samples of the grain will be taken and will be tested for grade and quality upon which the loan will be based.

The bin will then be sealed.

If the wheat is not already placed in the bins, farmers should make any necessary changes or repairs, and clean the bins thoroughly before storing the wheat, _____ advises.

_____ says that if any farmer who plans to apply for a Government loan on farm-stored wheat has not received information on the storage requirements, he should write or call _____.

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828-38 (7-8-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: This story to follow definite release from Washington of wheat loan program.

Weekly News Series No. 285-38.

SOUTHERN REGION

DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors Texas and Okla.

Weekly Storage Series No. 5

FARM STORAGE REPAIR LOANS ARE AVAILABLE

Farmers who lack satisfactory bins or granaries in which to farm-store wheat under the Government wheat loan may be eligible for building or repair loans, according to information received from various lending agencies by _____.

The Farm Credit Administration, the Farm Security Administration, and the local banks and other agencies which make loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration are possible sources of credit for building or repairing farm bins and granaries to meet wheat loan requirements.

The county AAA office and the county agent have further information about the nature of the loan available from each agency.

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829-38 (7-8-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

JUL 21

RELEASE: This story to follow definite release from Washington of wheat loan program.

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SOUTHERN REGION

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Weekly Storage Series No. 5

FARM STORAGE
REPAIR LOANS
ARE AVAILABLE

Farmers who lack satisfactory bins or granaries in which to farm-store wheat under the Government wheat loan may be eligible for building or repair loans, according to information received from various lending agencies by _____.

The Farm Credit Administration, the Farm Security Administration, and the local banks and other agencies which make loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration are possible sources of credit for building or repairing farm bins and granaries to meet wheat loan requirements.

The county AAA office and the county agent have further information about the nature of the loan available from each agency.

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829-38 (7-8-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: This story to follow definite release from Washington of wheat loan program.

Weekly News Series, No. 286-8

SOUTHERN REGION

DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Texas and Oklahoma.

Weekly Storage Series No. 6.

FUMIGATE FARM-
STORED WHEAT
UNDER LOANS

In preparation for considerable farm storage of wheat under the wheat-loan program,_____passes on some information about the fumigation of farm-stored wheat to prevent insect damage. Bins and granaries, to be satisfactory, must be tight enough to hold the vapors used for fumigation. They must be thoroughly cleaned, and all old grain removed. The woodwork should be sprayed to kill insects in cracks and burrows, but the spray material must be a kind that will not contaminate the wheat or give it an odor. A recommended spray is made of highly refined petroleum oil and a small amount of pyrethrun extract.

(Note to Editor: In regions 3 and 4, as shown in chart on page 19 of "Wheat Storage in the Ever-Normal Granary," all wheat must be fumigated immediately after storage.)

For the fumigation of infested wheat, except in barns, carbon disulphide is recommended. However, it must be used carefully to prevent fire or explosion for a short time after application. Other materials are recommended for use in bins in barns or in granaries located near other farm buildings. County committee will not approve loans for wheat that is stored on farms on which insects have previously caused damage to the stored wheat, as it is quite difficult to erradicate insects by fumigating the bin as these insects infest the wheat before it is harvested. Committees charged with responsibility of making loans understand that wheat of this class should be fumigated in all cases or loans denied if previous infestations of weevils or other insects have caused damage to farm stored wheat.

More information can be had from the county AAA office, the county agent, and from a Government leaflet named "Wheat Storage in the Ever-Normal Granary."

824-38

# # #

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Weekly News Series No. 287-8

STRAWBERRY IRRIGATION THIS SUMMER
AND FALL, PAYS DIVIDEND NEXT YEAR

Irrigation of truck crops and orchards to supplement rainfall is a growing practice in the humid States. One of the crops which profit from such supplementary moisture is strawberries, says _____, specialist in small fruit at _____.

Even after this year's crop of "straws" is harvested, it pays to irrigate in dry periods during the late summer and fall. _____ cites tests this spring in eastern North Carolina by the State and the U. S. Bureaus of Agricultural Engineering and Plant Industry.

The plot that produced the most fruit was irrigated during dry spells last summer and autumn by letting water run between the rows. About 12 inches of water was added in 8 irrigations between May 26 and October 30, 1937. The plot averaged 2,845 quarts per acre and returned $78 more profit than the 2,261 quart average of three nearby check plots. There was no irrigation before or during the harvest season this spring as the rainfall was ample and well distributed.

Last year, the spring of 1937, results were similar. The plot that produced the most berries got about 4 inches of water in 3 irrigations during the 1936 summer and autumn. It was, however, irrigated once during the fruiting season. It yielded 4,009 quarts of salable fruit per acre, as against 3,636 quarts per acre produced by the best check plot. The receipts were $450 per acre against $403.

845-38 (more)

In most of the humid States, says F. E. Staebner, in charge of strawberry irrigation work for the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, soil moisture nearly always is replenished during the winter. This moisture supply starts the strawberries off in the spring, but usually is depleted during the fruiting season. To maintain rapid, continuous growth in the growing season which follows, abundant moisture is needed. It can be supplied to the farmer's advantage by irrigation, when rainfall is short.

# # # #

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Weekly News Series No. 288-8

NEW LEAFLET SUMS UP
LATE INFORMATION ON
COLD STORAGE LOCKER

In a little more than 5 years the idea of cold storage lockers for fruits, meats, and vegetables has grown until community units are in operation in about half the States. Many families using the lockers prefer them to canning or curing, says _____.

Farm families where cold storage lockers are available have found this method of food preservation an excellent way to provide an adequate year-around diet. Fresh foods may be held over a long period in the near zero temperature of the locker.

_____ has received a new leaflet, "Cold Storage Lockers for Preserving Farm-Dressed Meat," by K. F. Warner, extension meat specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Warner has made a study of cold-storage lockers and discusses plans for organizing community lockers, their financing, plans for building, and equipment.

The leaflet also tells how to prepare meat for freezing and storing, how to thaw and cook it, and discusses the effects freezing has upon the meat. The leaflet, A.H.D.No. 16, revised, may be had from the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

# # # #

Extension Editor: If your State is one in which the extension meat specialist already has a supply of these leaflets or expects to have them on hand, you may prefer to make the last paragraph above read "from the _____Extension Service."

846-38 (7-13-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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RELEASE: Immediate
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Weekly News Series, No. 289-8

WESTERN REGION

COLORADO RANCH MAN TAKES AAA RANGE POSITION

George E. Weaver, a rancher from Logcabin, Colorado, has been appointed as the regional field representative for the AAA range-conservation program in the Western Region, which includes _____ (State), George E. Farrell, director of the AAA Western Division, announces.

Weaver, who was chairman of the Colorado State AAA Committee before accepting his new position, has operated his own cattle ranch at Logcabin since 1919. His ranch consists of 2,440 acres of deeded land, a forest permit of 600 acres, and about a township of forest range, mostly timber. He runs about 200 cows, Herefords.

Commenting on the appointment of Weaver, Mr. Farrell said:

"With the appointment of Weaver for this work, the range livestock people in the 13 States of the Western Region will have the benefit of the help of a man who has had years of actual experience with the problems of the small and medium-sized rancher, and whose experience on the Colorado State AAA Committee makes him thoroughly familiar with the technical phases of the program and sympathetic to the real needs of the range and the livestock industry in general."

# # #

853-38 (7-14-38)

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Weekly News Series, No. 290-8

ALL STATES

LIBRARY
JUL 2

1940 WHEAT MAY BE INSURED BY DEPOSIT FROM CROP OF 1938

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation will accept from insured wheat growers a wheat deposit, to be used for payment of crop insurance premiums in 1940, equal to the wheat paid as premium for crop insurance on the crop harvested in 1939, according to Roy M. Green, manager of the Corporation. This provision was made by the Corporation in accordance with an amendment to the Federal Crop Insurance Act made toward the close of the last session of Congress.

On wheat thus deposited the Corporation will pay storage costs as in the case of wheat premiums paid in, unless the grower who makes the deposit does not take out a policy covering his 1940 crop, Mr. Green explained.

"The amendment to the Federal Crop Insurance Act made at the close of the last session gives wheat growers an advantage this year when a wheat surplus is indicated," Mr. Green said. "It provides an additional outlet for surplus wheat to insured wheat growers. It enables them to put aside wheat now for payment of premium next year when the price of wheat is likely to be higher. The cost of storing this wheat is carried by the Corporation if the farmer takes out a policy for the 1940 crop.

"The deposit is not the same as a premium payment, although the advantages to the wheat grower are practically the same. The Corporation is not permitted to sell crop-insurance policies for more than the current year. It can enter a contract with a wheat grower for only one year. The amendment to the act did not change this provision of the law.

857-38

(more)

"When a wheat grower pays above his premium for 1939 crop insurance, an additional amount of wheat as deposit with the Corporation, he will be issued a receipt. He cannot deposit more wheat than the number of bushels he pays as premium for 1939 insurance. This amount of wheat may be more or less than his premium will be for 1940, which will not be determined until next year, but it is expected that it will approximate his premium for 1940 insurance."

Mr. Green announced that a further provision for deposit has been made in the regulations of the Corporation. Wheat growers must pay their premium for 1939 before they plant the crop which is to be covered by insurance. If he pays for a larger number of acres than he finally decides to plant, he may deposit the excess payment with the Corporation. The excess will be refunded if he so desires.

# # #

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Weekly News Series No. 291-8

JUL 2 ... 3
LIBRARY OF AGRICULTURE

COTTONSEED GRADING AND MARKET NEWS FOR _____ GROWERS

Government supervision of cottonseed sampling and grading and a market news service on cottonseed will be available to _____ (State) cotton growers and seed handlers for this year's crop, according to _____ (name), State Extension _____.

Supervision of cottonseed grading and sampling under voluntary cooperation of oil-mill operators was inaugurated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics this past season in the Mississippi Valley States. Employees of cooperating mills were licensed to sample cottonseed, to draw samples of all cottonseed delivered, and to prepare and certificate official samples under the supervision of the Bureau. The official samples were analyzed and graded by chemists licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture and responsible to the Department for performance of their duties as licensed graders.

In the Mississippi Valley area this past season 52,286 grade certificates were issued, representing approximately 1,300,000 tons of cottonseed. Mills cooperating included all in Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, and Illinois; nearly all mills in Louisiana north and east of the Red River; and all in Arkansas except in the Oklahoma-Texas border areas.

Both the supervision of sampling and grading and the market news service provided in the Mississippi Valley during the 1937-38 season will

be extended this year to cover cottonseed sold in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and the Carolinas.

The cottonseed market news service includes daily release to the press of market news including price changes, and the weekly publication of a market review in which are reported the prices paid by oil mills on the basis of grade, the prices paid farmers in each county for wagon seed, the lowest, highest, and average grade of the seed sold during the week in each county, and other current market information relative to cottonseed products.

# # #

866-38 (7-20-38)

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Weekly News Series No. 292-8

LIBRARY
JUL 23
AGRICULTURAL
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HOPE FOR BETTER SHEEP
BY USE OF INBREEDING
AS WITH HYBRID CORN

The same inbreeding principles which make hybrid corn a superior product will be the basis of breeding work at the Western Sheep Laboratory, Dubois, Idaho, reports, _____, sheep specialist at _____.
(institution)
_____ is cooperating with 11 other western States and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in carrying out the sheep-breeding program. The laboratory was established a year ago.

Little improvement is expected in the quantity of wool that western sheep now produce, _____ points out. In the last 100 years wool production has been raised from an average of two pounds per head to almost eight pounds. Breeding will be directed more toward quality than quantity as the future fleece must display more uniformly the good qualities of the present high-grade fleeces.

Through inbreeding, workers at the laboratory hope to eliminate inherently bad qualities and to retain the best qualities. These cannot be identified if unrelated rams are used. As long as bad qualities are unidentified, they cannot be eliminated.

One of the essential aims of the laboratory is to develop systems of breeding that will take some of the guesswork out of sheep improvement through breeding. As in the corn work, it is probable that this course will not con-

867-38 (more)

tribute heavily to the principles of genetics but it is hoped that the development of intensely inbred strains and their subsequent testing through crossing will result in the location of the combinations that will produce a superior stock.

# # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 293-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

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JUL 25
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOUTHERN CORN
PLANTINGS BELOW
ACREAGE IN 1933

Corn plantings in the South this year still are 900,000 acres less than they were in 1933, according to corn acreage figures recently released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and forwarded to _____ (AAA Official) by Harry N. Schooler, Acting Director of the North Central Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"Although the farmers in the 10 principal cotton-producing States planted only about 26,900,000 acres of cotton this year as compared with about 40,250,000 acres in 1933, they planted slightly less corn this year than in 1933," says Mr. Schooler, "the total corn acreage in the 10 principal cotton States is 28,095,000 acres this year, according to the Bureau's report. In 1933 the farmers in these 10 States grew 28,981,000 acres of corn.

"In view of this fact, it would seem Corn Belt farmers have little reason to fear competition in corn and livestock production this year from the South. The higher acreage of cotton which southern farmers grew in the past would normally produce enough cottonseed for livestock feed to equal the feed value of about 65,000,000 bushels of corn. At the normal yields of about 15 bushels of corn to the acre in the South, which are less than half as large as yields in the Corn Belt, more than a 4,000,000 acre increase in southern farmers' plantings would be required to make up for the livestock feed lost through the cotton acreage adjustments."

The comparison of corn plantings in 1933 and 1938 by States follows:

868-38 (more)

State	1933	1938 *
	(acres)	(acres)
Alabama	3,163,000	3,453,000
Arkansas	2,171,000	2,154,000
Georgia	4,043,000	4,623,000
Louisiana	1,429,000	1,600,000
Mississippi	2,523,000	2,904,000
North Carolina	2,392,000	2,350,000
Oklahoma	3,280,000	1,703,000
South Carolina	1,623,000	1,863,000
Tennessee	2,985,000	2,717,000
Texas	5,372,000	4,728,000
Total	28,981,000	28,095,000

*July 1, 1938

# # #

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Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series, No. 294-8

SOUTHERN REGION

SOUTHERN CORN
PLANTINGS BELOW
ACREAGE IN 1933

Corn plantings in the South this year still are 900,000 acres less than they were in 1933, according to corn acreage figures recently released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and forwarded to _____ (AAA Official) by I. W. Duggan, Director of the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"Although the farmers in the 10 principal cotton-producing States planted only about 26,900,000 acres of cotton this year as compared with about 40,250,000 acres in 1933, they planted slightly less corn this year than in 1933," says Mr. Duggan, "the total corn acreage in the 10 principal cotton States is 28,095,000 acres this year, according to the Bureau's report. In 1933 the farmers in these 10 States grew 28,981,000 acres of corn.

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869-38 (more)

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*July 1, 1938

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Weekly News Series, No. 295-8

WESTERN REGION
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
OKLAHOMA - TEXAS

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INSURANCE POLICIES ISSUED TO GROWERS ON '39 WHEAT CROP

Actual field operations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, under which farmers may insure the yields of their 1939 wheat crop, started a few days ago when the first wheat-crop insurance policies in the United States were issued to a Texas and a Kansas wheat grower. M. L. Purvines, Carson County, Tex., received Policy No. 1, and Vincent Meyer, Johnson County, Kans., received Policy No. 2. Applications are now being received from _____ wheat growers, _____, State crop-insur-
(Insert county) (name of State supervisor)
ance supervisor, reports, and the first policies for this county will soon be issued.

In insuring their next year's crops, farmers may pay premiums either in cash or "in kind" to guarantee themselves 75 percent or 50 percent of their average yield, regardless of loss from grasshoppers, drought, hail, or other unavoidable causes. "In kind" payments mean that farmers may turn over to the corporation a negotiable warehouse receipt, representing wheat in storage, thus paying their premiums directly in the form of stored wheat.

Mr. Purvines, the holder of Policy No. 1, paid his premium in cash to insure a 50 percent yield on 300 acres, which he and his tenant, H. R. Pugh, plan to seed for harvest in 1939. Under Purvines' policy, he is guaranteed his interest in 1,543 bushels of wheat. For that protection he paid $50.

The average yield in this case was calculated to be 10.4 bushels an

884-38 (more)

acre. Appraisers fixed this average yield by adjusting the actual loss experience of the farm for the 10-year period, 1926-35, to the loss experience of the county in which Purvines' land is located.

Mr. Meyer paid for crop-insurance Policy No. 2 in wheat by turning over to the Federal Crop-Insurance Corporation a warehouse receipt. Mr. Meyer operates his rented farm on a 50-50 basis and since he insured his 1939 crop for the maximum allowed under the insurance program, 75 percent, he is guaranteed a half interest in at least 1,923.7 bushels of wheat next year.

The average yield in Mr. Meyer's case was set at 17.8 bushels an acre. The premium was 1.25 bushels an acre, which brought his premium for his interest in the crop to 96¼ bushels of No. 3 soft red winter wheat.

To obtain wheat insurance, farmers may make application to the county crop-insurance representative in the county. After the average yield for his farm has been determined, and adjusted with the loss experience of the county, the farmer is notified of the amount of the premium.

This premium - payable either in cash or in kind - is paid on an amount which will amortize the average loss of the farm over a 10-year period. All premiums are kept in the form of stored wheat. When cash is paid for premiums, it is converted into wheat, and stored.

Losses on the 1939 crop will be paid from these wheat reserves.

# # #

884-38 (7-26-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series No. 296-8

COTTON STATES

COTTON PRODUCERS' POOL LIQUIDATION NOW IS UNDER WAY

Preparations have been completed for the purchase and cancellation of outstanding participation trust certificates of the cotton producers' pool and final liquidation of the pool's activities, according to an announcement received by County Agent _____from Washington, D. C.

The certificates being taken up are the C-5-1 certificates, known as the brown certificates, or "brownies." Holders of these certificates may obtain forms at the county agent's office to be used in tendering the certificates to the pool for sale. No certificates will be purchased later than December 31, 1938,_____said.

Authorization for the purchase of the C-5-1 certificates was included in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and an appropriation of $1,800,000 is available for this purpose. Original holders of the certificates and transferee holders of record on or before May 1, 1937, will be paid $1 per bale on the number of bales represented by their certificates. Holders to whom certificates were transferred after May 1, 1937, will receive the price they paid for their certificates with interest at 4 percent per annum from the date of purchase, the total amount including interest not to exceed $1 per bale.

The original holders of C-5-1 certificates are among the producers who received cotton option contracts as part payment for the removal of cotton acreage from production under the first AAA program. When producers who received cotton options elected to put their option cotton in the producers' pool, they

885-38 (more)

received an advance of 4 cents per pound and certificates designated as form C-5-D were distributed to them. Later they were given an opportunity to sell these certificates to the pool or to enter an arrangement under which they would receive a second advance of 2 cents per pound, less certain carrying charges. Those who chose to take the second advance surrendered their C-5-D certificates and received C-5-1 certificates, entitling them to share in the proceeds of the sale of the pool cotton after deduction of the original option price of 6 cents per pound, the two advances and other expenses of the pool. However, when all the pool cotton had been sold and the deductions had been made, it was found that no funds remained for distribution to the C-5-1 certificate holders. Provision was then made in the 1938 Farm Act for the $1-per-bale payment on the outstanding C-5-1 certificates.

Certificates to be tendered for sale to the pool should be attached to the proper forms, which will be furnished by the county agent, and mailed to D. F. Mallette, Examination and Claims Section, Room 206, Old Post Office Building, Washington, D. C.

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Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series No. 303-8

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO STATES

FLUE-CURED QUOTAS FOR 1938 CROP MAY BE TRANSFERRED

The transfer of flue-cured tobacco marketing quotas among farms, as provided in regulations covering the marketing of the 1938 crop, will result in an advantage to both the grower who does not need all of his quota and the grower who has tobacco to market in excess of his quota, _____ (State executive officer or _____ AAA committeeman), points out.

In other words, a farmer who has a quota exceeding the tobacco available for marketing may authorize the transfer of that part of his quota not needed to a farmer whose production exceeds his quota.

Quotas may be transferred directly among farmers at the county office or warehouse, or through warehousemen who agree to act as agents. If quotas are transferred from one farm to another through direct negotiations between the operators of the farms concerned, the consideration for the transfer may be whatever the operators agree upon. If a warehouseman acts as agent in the transfer, the rate of consideration, to be paid to the farmer for whom the transfer is made, is fixed at 5 cents per pound.

Normally the rate of consideration for the transfer will be less than the penalty for marketing in excess of quotas, so a farmer who has tobacco to market in excess of his quota will save the difference between the penalty and the consideration for the transfer by arranging for a transfer of quota to his farm.

(MORE)

020-38

Also, those farmers who have less tobacco to market than the amount of their quotas because of hail, flood, or for other reasons will be helped by the consideration for the transfer.

The payment received by the operator for the transfer of any portion of the quota will be divided among the producers on the farm in proportion to their share in the crop, unless the producers agree among themselves to a different division of the payment.

A warehouseman acting as agent may charge the operator of the farm to which he arranges a transfer of quota a fee of not more than $1 for his services for each transfer to the farm.

Warehousemen who act as agents in the transfer of quotas are required to arrange for the quota transfer in the order in which requests for transfers are received and to keep records of these transfers.

Transfers of quotas can be made among farms without regard to State and county lines.

Farmers who market tobacco at any particular time in excess of the quota for their farms may request that settlement for the sale be delayed by the warehouseman until an effort can be made to obtain additional quota through transfer from other farms. If additional quota is obtained, it may be used to cover the tobacco already marketed.

Producers having flue-cured tobacco available for marketing in excess of quotas who cannot arrange for transfers of quotas will be able to sell their better grades under their quotas and market lower grades in excess of quotas. In this way, any penalty would be paid only on lower grades.

# # #

920-38 (8-5-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Washington, D. C.

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Weekly News Series No. 304-8

BURLEY GROWERS LOSE
BY POOR PREPARATION
OF TOBACCO FOR MARKET

In recent years, fully 25 percent of the Burley tobacco delivered to market has been badly sorted and has sold at prices considerably lower than it would have brought had it been properly sorted, says _____ (name), _____ (title), _____ (Institution).

Charles E. Gage, tobacco marketing specialist for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, estimates Burley growers in the 1937 season lost about 2 million dollars on tobacco improperly prepared before it was placed on the sales floor.

In the fall months of 1937 more than 14,000 Kentucky farmers attended community meetings where Federal inspectors demonstrated proper sorting. These inspectors explained the standard grades for Burely and ways in which growers can use the tobacco inspection and market news service in selling tobacco on the auction market.

"Inspection work on the auction markets," says _____, "drives home the fact that far too many growers lose money solely because of faulty preparation of their tobacco before it leaves the farm. Properly sorted, neatly prepared, and correctly arranged lots of tobacco sell at the highest current market prices."

# # #

921-38 (8-3-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Flue-cured tobacco States Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla.

Weekly News Series No. 305-8

Growers Urged to use
Care in preparation of
Flue-Cured for Market

A good part of the market value of flue-cured tobacco is made or lost in sorting and preparing the crop for market, says _____,
(State specialist or County Agent)
_____.
(institution or address)

A large quantity of flue-cured tobacco is sold each year on auction floors only to be re-sorted and re-sold at a profit by the first buyer, Mr. _____ (name) points out. The buyers of this poorly sorted tobacco often make more by correcting the sorting mistakes of the grower than the grower receives for several months spent in producing the crop.

_____ (name) calls attention to a mimeographed leaflet "Preparation of Flue-Cured Tobacco for Market," by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"By carefully and intelligently sorting tobacco," the Bureau says, "A grower frequently can earn for himself the money which otherwise may go to the person who buys tobacco to re-sort and re-sell at a profit." Leaves of similar body, quality, color, and size should be tied into bundles or hands and sold in separate lots, as most buyers do not want mixed lots nor tobacco containing foreign material with the leaf.

The Bureau also points to the need for adequate light in sorting rooms or tents, to moisture content in the leaf that will permit handling without damage to the tobacco, and sorting into lots that will consider the full range of

quality, length, and color of the crop. Growers are advised to give careful attention to grading of tobaccos of low grade as well as of better quality.

Tobacco of comparatively poor quality can be sold to best advantage by correct sorting and proper handling; tobacco of good quality can be reduced in value by careless sorting and handling, _____ adds.

# # #

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Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series No. 306-8

FALL SEEDED HOP CLOVER MAKES VALUABLE PASTURE NEXT SPRING

Low hop clover seeded in low grazed turf during September or October will make a valuable early pasture plant for _____ farmers next spring, states _____, forage specialist of the _____ Extension Service.

Hop clover is a legume and it increases soil fertility for companion grasses. It is tolerant to acid soils, withstands heavy grazing early in the year, and is a self seeder if permitted to bloom. Its principal value, however, is the good grazing provided 3 to 4 weeks earlier than other grasses.

In cooperation with experiment stations throughout the South and East the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently completed a study of hop clover. The clover was seeded in plots in September and monthly thereafter through March. In the East Central States, September and October seedings were superior to later plantings.

Seed also was planted on short turf, in tall grass, and in cultivated fields. The best stands were obtained in short turf. Clover in the tall grass was spindling and yellowish in color. Plants in the short grass were thrifty and of normal color.

Hop clover, _____ points out, has a wide range of adaptability. This early pasture plant will grow on most soils and supplies an abundance of nutritious feed.

# # #

923-38 (8-3-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
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Ala., Ark., La., Miss.,
Tenn., Tex., Okla., N. C.,
S. C., Ga. (This is a follow
up on a previous cotton story.)

Weekly News Series No. 307-8

COTTON GINS ADD DRIERS

At least 100 more cotton gins have added driers this year, bringing the total of gins so equipped to about 650 out of 12,700 in the country, says _____, cotton specialist of the _____Extension Service. He quotes from a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture ginning laboratory at Stoneville, Miss.

Unfavorable weather during last year's harvesting season lowered the grade of much of the record 1937 crop. Wet weather again this year would increase the responsibilities of both growers and ginners in producing lint with the qualities most in demand by domestic and foreign mills, says_____. Even modern driers, cleaners, and extractors have their limitations. Ginners cannot fully offset failure to pick and handle cotton so as to deliver it to the gin dry and free of leaves and other trash.

Some cotton merchants and spinners have complained of over-dried or "baked" staple. _____points out that drying temperatures ordinarily should range from 150 to 160 degrees Fahrenheit, except for very wet cotton when they may go up to--but not over--200 degrees. These temperatures do not over-dry or "bake" the cotton.

Mechanical drying of cotton at gins is relatively new and it is one of the several developments from experimental ginning work at the Stoneville laboratory since 1930. The drying process and some types of drying equipment now in commercial use were developed at the laboratory under the direction of Charles A. Bennett of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, and Francis L. Gerdes of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

924-38 (8-3-38) # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: DO NOT RELEASE UNTIL NOTIFIED FROM WASHINGTON

Weekly News Series 308A

DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in:
Maine, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California.

15 Late-Potato-Producing States to be under Agreement Program.

PRODUCERS TO VOTE ON
POTATO PROGRAM

Plans for a referendum to determine whether potato growers favor issuance of an order requiring shippers to comply with a marketing agreement program proposed for designated counties in _____ (State) and 14 other late producing States, were announced today by _____ (extension official). "All producers growing potatoes for market are eligible to vote in the referendum which will be held in this State between _____ (date) and _____ (date)," Mr. _____ (extension official) said.

Designed to assist in the orderly marketing of potatoes in interstate commerce, the program has been tentatively approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and will operate under supervision of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, he explained. The grower referendum will constitute the basis for determining whether the program will be put into effect.

The program, if made effective, will terminate July 31, 1941, unless previously terminated at the end of any crop year as the result of a majority vote of producers in the areas affected.

Seven administrative areas have been set up under the program. _____, _____, _____, and _____ are the States in Area _____. The program would apply to (all) _____ (number) counties in _____ (State). These are:

945-38

(more)

_____.
(counties)

The order requiring shipper compliance with the program can be issued if two-thirds of the growers voting, by number or by volume, favor such action and if the agreement is signed by 50 percent of the shippers or by shippers of 50 percent of the volume of the potatoes. An order also can be issued, with the approval of the President, if the grower vote is favorable, but the required number of shippers do not sign the agreement.

Modifications inthe plan as originally proposed were made following public hearings in June attended by growers and handlers in _____ and all States affected, Mr. _____ pointed out.
(State) (extension official)

Major provisions under the modified program are the elimination of cull potatoes in interstate shipments and Federal-State inspection. Both these provisions would be required during any period of operation of the program and are designed to regulate the flow of potatoes to market during years of moderate surpluses.

If potato markets and farm prices face disaster because of great surpluses, other limitations provided for in the program could be made operative upon the recommendation of the area committee. Such measures would limit by grade and size, the quantity of potatoes, other than culls, that could be shipped in interstate commerce.

At no time would the program restrict shipment of potatoes grading size U. S. Commercial or better, of more than 1-7/8 inches in diameter, or, for the Burbank variety, of more than 5 ounces, potatoes of any grade or size sold in the State of origin, those sold in foreign trade, or officially certified seed potatoes. Interstate shipments of 2,000 pounds or less will not be effected by the program. Potatoes for use in the manufacture of starch or other byproducts and potatoes shipped for distribution to people on relief are exempt from program

regulations.

Exemption privileges are provided for an individual producer if shipping restrictions, except those applicable to culls, prevent him from disposing of as large a proportion of his crop as the average disposed of by other producers in his locality.

Area committees, composed of grower and handler members, will administer the program in their respective areas, make recommendations to the Secretary for the additional limitation of shipments and collect and disburse all funds.

A late State Potato Committee will consider problems affecting all areas under the program, act in an advisory capacity and may recommend suspension or modification of the cull regulations.

Administrative expenses will be paid through pro-rata assessments against handlers. Assessments cannot exceed $1 per car, $1 for a truck load of more than 20,000 pounds or 50 cents for a truck load of less than 20,000 pounds.

# # #

Note to Extension Editors: Information needed to complete paragraph 4 is attached. Delete phrase "designated counties in" in paragraph 1 and final sentence of paragraph 4 if the program applies to all counties in your State.

"Area No. 1" means the State of Maine;

"Area No. 2" means the counties of Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, and Salem in the State of New Jersey; and the State of New York;

"Area No. 3" means the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota;.

"Area No. 4" means the State of Colorado; the counties of Sioux, Morrill, Banner, Buffalo, Dawes, Dawson, Box Butte, Kimball, Sheridan, Cheyenne, and

Scotts Bluff in the State of Nebraska; and the counties of Goshen, Niobrara, Park, and Laramie in the State of Wyoming;

"Area No. 5" means the counties of Adams, Valley, Lemhi, Clark, Fremont, and all of the counties lying south thereof, in the State of Idaho; the county of Malheur in the State of Oregon; and the counties of Beaver, Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Garfield, Iron, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Sevier, Washington, and Weber in the State of Utah;

"Area No. 6" means the counties of Benton, Clark, Kittitas, Skagit, Snohomish, Whatcom, and Yakima in the State of Washington; the State of Oregon (except Malheur County); and the counties of Siskiyou and Modoc in the State of California; and

"Area No. 7" means the counties of Contra Costa and San Joaquin in the State of California.

# # #

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 309-8

CROP INSURANCE

BOTH OPERATORS AND OWNERS MAY GET CROP INSURANCE

Both operators and landlords of farms are eligible for the new "all-risk" wheat crop insurance now being offered to farmers in _____ (State) by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, according to _____ (name), State Crop Insurance Supervisor.

Under the crop insurance policies, wheat growers may insure their interest in either 50 or 75 percent of the average yield. Applications are now being taken in county AAA offices for policies insuring the 1939 winter wheat crop.

As _____ (name) explained, in cases where more than one person has an interest in the crop, either or both may insure their interest, separate policies being made to each individual insuring each party's share. If one party wants to insure his share of the crop and the other does not, a policy may be written on his interest in the crop without affecting the interest of the other party.

The same premium rate, benefits, and maximum insurance are available to both the operator and the landlord of a farm. As an example, on a given farm of 100 acres, the average yield for insurance purposes has been estimated as 12 bushels an acre of 1,200 bushels. If the farm is operated by the owner and he insures for the maximum, or 75 percent of the average yield, his policy would guarantee him 900 bushels of wheat. If the farm is operated by a tenant on a 50-50 lease, the owner and the tenant could each insure for their share of the insured coverage, or 450 bushels apiece. Similarly, if the premium for this farm on insurance of 75 percent of the yield should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels an acre, the owner-operator would pay 150 bushels of wheat for his coverage of 900 bushels, while a tenant-operator on a 50-50 lease would pay 75 bushels for coverage of 450 bushels.

# # #

926-38 (8-3-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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N. Y., Pa., and N. J.

Weekly News Series No. 310-8

CROP INSURANCE

1938 WHEAT MAY BE DEPOSITED ON PREMIUM FOR 1940 INSURANCE

Farmers insuring growing wheat with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation may make deposits on their premiums for the next succeeding year, _____, County Crop Insurance Representative explained.

This virtually amounts to offering the convenience of paying two year's premiums at once, _____ said. He emphasized, however, that the mere deposit of wheat to apply on the next succeeding year's crop insurance is not a final guarantee the Corporation would underwrite the risk.

Growers who make such deposits on their next succeeding year's wheat crop, _____ continued, will be required to make application for insurance in the same manner and under the same requirements when they insured their preceding crop. This plan merely allows them to 'save' wheat in good years against lean years when the premium might be hard to pay.

There are several reasons for not accepting a deposit as an outright payment for a premium, he added. The farmer's premium may be different in the next year, or the Crop Insurance Corporation may have sound reasons for refusing to insure his crop the next succeeding year.

However, the convenience of placing wheat on deposit to apply on the 1940 crop, for example, after the premium has been paid for the 1939 crop, is a safeguard against a possible poor yield next year when a 1940 premium might be doubly hard to pay.

927-38

Deposits on insurance in advance also will be accepted in cash, _____ _____ said. Cash deposits will be credited to the farmer's account in terms of wheat. Farmers depositing wheat on future premium payments will not have any title or interest in such grain and the Corporation will be liable to the depositor only for the cash equivalent of the amount of such wheat deposited.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. 311-8

CROP INSURANCE

WHEAT INSURANCE POLICIES AVAILABLE AS LOAN COLLATERAL

Possibilities of obtaining credit to finance their wheat-growing operations are increased for farmers who take out wheat crop insurance policies under the new Federal Crop Insurance Program, according to _____, County Crop Insurance Representative.

In the past, growing crops have not been generally accepted as good collateral for loans, _____ pointed out, but a crop that is insured, with the guarantee that the farmer will have at least one-half or 75 percent of his average yield to sell, is good security. "The Regulations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation specifically provide that a wheat crop insurance policy may be assigned as collateral for a loan made for the care of the crop, or the payment of crop insurance premiums," he said. "This will enable many farmers in _____ _____ County to use their growing crop as a source of needed credit.

Farmers applying for wheat crop insurance policies in _____ County are generally taking _____ coverage on their 1939 crop. This means that should their 1939 harvest fall below _____ percent of their average yield through unavoidable causes, they will receive the difference between their actual production and the amount for which they are covered by crop insurance.

# # #

928-38

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Weekly News Series No. 312-8

FSCC PROGRAM

SURPLUS TRUCK CROPS PURCHASED IN PENNSYLVANIA

More than 1½ million pounds of surplus snap beans, beets, cabbage, and carrots were purchased up to July 29 in Pennsylvania by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in the current program for purchasing surplus truck crops for relief distribution, according to J. R. Davies, Kingston, member of a grower committee which advises the Corporation in its purchases.

Purchases in Pennsylvania are being made at farmer markets of Wilkes-Barre, Kingston and Bustleton, where representative groups of growers are co-operating with FSCC purchasing agents in an advisory capacity in conducting the purchases.

Purchases in Pennsylvania to July 29 included, in pounds, snap beans, 14,400; beets, 968,500; cabbage,677,042, and carrots, 9,800.

The purchase program was developed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration when it became advisable to divert quantities of surplus vegetables from commercial channels, Mr. Davies said. The surplus vegetables are being distributed through relief agencies to persons at nearby points. This method, Mr. Davies stated, accomplishes the double objective of giving needy families more adequate food supplies than they could obtain otherwise, and of helping producers by creating a more stable market for quantities needed commercially. In addition, he added, the purchase program is a way of saving quantities of perishable vegetables from possible waste.

# # #

1085-38 (9-15-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Weekly News Series No. 313-8

FSCC PROGRAM

SURPLUS TRUCK CROPS BOUGHT IN NEW YORK

More than 1 3-4 million pounds of surplus snap beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, and celery were purchased up to July 29 in New York State by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in the current program for purchasing surplus truck crops for relief distribution, according to H. J. Simonson, Glen Head, Long Island, member of a grower committee advising with the Corporation in its purchases.

Purchases in New York are being made at farmer markets of the Bronx Terminal, Wallabout, Gansevoort, Newburgh, Old Brookline, Rochester, Menands, and Albany, where representative groups of growers are cooperating with FSCC purchasing agents in an advisory capacity in conducting the purchases.

Purchases in New York to July 29 included, in terms of pounds, snap beans, 235,230; beets, 305,136; cabbage, 1,020,204; carrots, 334,350, and celery, 108 crates.

The purchase program was developed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration when it became advisable to divert quantities of surplus vegetables from commercial channels, Mr. Simonson said. The surplus vegetables are being distributed through relief agencies to persons at nearby points. This method, Mr. Simonson stated, accomplishes the double objective of giving needy families more adequate food supplies than they could obtain otherwise, and of helping producers by creating a more stable market for quantities needed commercially. In addition, he added, the purchase program is a way of saving quantities of perishable vegetables from possible waste.

1086-38 (9-15-38) # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Weekly News Series No. 314-8

FSCC PROGRAM

SURPLUS TRUCK CROPS BOUGHT IN MASSACHUSETTS

A total of 822,000 pounds of surplus snap beans, beets, cabbage, and carrots was purchased up to July 29 in Massachusetts by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in the current program for purchasing surplus truck crops for relief distribution, according to William O'Donnell, Revere, member of a grower committee which advises with the Corporation on its purchases.

Purchases in Massachusetts are being made at farmer markets of Springfield, Cambridge, and Boston, where representative groups of growers are cooperating with FSCC purchasing agents in an advisory capacity in conducting the purchases. They include George W. Porter and Louis F. Malone, Agawam; James W. Cosan, Feeding Hills; W. R. Pierce and Clifford R. Bath, Springfield, at the Springfield market, and Joseph Decatur and Arthur Magurn, of Cambridge; A. Wyman, William Graham and Mr. O'Donnell at the Boston and Cambridge markets.

Purchases in Massachusetts to July 29 included snap beans, 10,650 pounds; beets, 291,148 pounds; cabbage, 378,216 pounds, and carrots, 142,050 pounds.

The purchase program was developed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration when it became advisable to divert quantities of surplus vegetables from commercial channels, Mr. O'Donnell said. The surplus vegetables are being distributed through relief agencies to persons at nearby points. This method, Mr. O'Donnell stated, accomplishes the double objective of giving needy families more adequate food supplies than they could obtain otherwise, and of helping producers by creating a more stable market for quantities needed commercially. In addition, he added, the purchase program is a way of saving quantities of perishable vegetables from possible waste.

1087-38 (9-15-38) # # #

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Weekly News Series No. 315-8

FSCC PROGRAM

SURPLUS TRUCK CROPS BOUGHT IN CONNECTICUT

Nearly a million pounds of surplus snap beans, beets, cabbage, and carrots were purchased up to July 29 in Connecticut by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in the current program for purchasing surplus truck crops for relief distribution, according to John Christensen, president of the Hartford Market Gardeners' Association, Inc., which advises the Corporation in its purchases.

Purchases in Connecticut are being made at farmer markets of New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford, and Bridgeport, where representative groups of growers are cooperating with FSCC purchasing agents in an advisory capacity in conducting the purchases. They include Birdsey Farnham, Hamden; Ettore Luciano, Woodbridge; Salvatore Montagna, New Haven, and Ralph Caruso, Branford, at the New Haven market; Harry S. Coe, Waterbury; Davio Gelmini, Beacon Falls; Peter DeBischop, Waterbury, and Sam Pagandrea, West Cheshire, at the Waterbury market; members of the Bridgeport Market Gardeners Association, Inc., at Bridgeport.

Purchases in Connecticut to July 29 included snap beans, 93,990 pounds; beets, 235,222 pounds; cabbage,590,257 pounds, and carrots, 62,550 pounds, or a total in all of 982,019 pounds.

The purchase program was developed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration when it became advisable to divert quantities of surplus vege-

1088-38 (more)

tables from commercial channels, Mr. Christensen said. The surplus vegetables are being distributed through relief agencies to persons at nearby points. This method, he stated, accomplishes the double objective of giving needy families more adequate food supplies than they could obtain otherwise, and of helping producers by creating a more stable market for quantities needed commercially. In addition, Mr. Christensen added, the purchase program is a way of saving quantities of perishable vegetables from possible waste.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Weekly News Series No. 316-8

FSCC PROGRAM

LIBRARY
SEP 21

SURPLUS TRUCK
CROPS PURCHASED
IN NEW JERSEY

Approximately three million pounds of surplus cabbage, snap beans, beets, carrots, and tomatoes were purchased to July 29 in New Jersey by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in the current program for purchasing surplus truck crops for relief distribution, according to George Haines, president of the Newark Farmers' Market, of Newark, member of a grower committee which advises the Corporation in its purchases.

Purchases in New Jersey are being made at farmer markets of Paterson, Newark, Hightstown, Vineland, and Glassboro, where representative groups of growers are cooperating with FSCC purchasing agents in an advisory capacity in conducting the purchases.

Purchases in New Jersey to July 29 included, in terms of pounds, snap beans, 292,260; beets, 567,996; cabbage, 1,796,237; carrots, 350,350, and tomatoes, 45,315, or a total of 3,052,158 pounds in all.

The purchase program was developed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration when it became advisable to divert quantities of surplus vegetables from commercial channels, Mr. Haines said. The surplus vegetables are being distributed through relief agencies to persons at nearby points. This method, Mr. Haines stated, accomplishes the double objective of giving needy families more adequate food supplies than they could obtain otherwise, and of helping producers by creating a more stable market for quantities needed commercially. In addition, he added, the purchase program is a way of saving quantities of perishable vegetables from possible waste.

1089-38 (9-15-38) # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Weekly News Series No. 317-8

FALL SEEDED HOP CLOVER MAKES VALUABLE PASTURE NEXT SPRING

Either low or least hop clover seeded in a low grazed turf during October or November will make a valuable early pasture plant for _____ farmers next spring, states _____, forage specialist of the _____ Extension Service.

Hop clover is a legume, and it increases soil fertility for companion grasses. It is tolerant to acid soils, withstands heavy grazing early in the year, and is a self-seeder if permitted to bloom. Its principal value, however, is the good grazing provided 3 to 4 weeks earlier than other southern grasses.

In cooperation with experiment stations throughout the South and East the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently completed a study of hop clover. The clover was seeded in plots in September and monthly thereafter through March. October and November seedings were superior to earlier and later plantings in _____.
(State)

Seed also was planted on short turf, in tall grass, and in cultivated fields. Best stands were obtained in short turf of carpet grass and in thin Bermuda. In thick Bermuda hop clover does best if the grass is grazed or clipped. Plants in the short grass were thrifty and of normal color. Only at one station did the clover planted on cultivated land do as well as that planted on turf.

Hop clover, _____ points out, has a wide range of adaptability. It will grow on most soils and supplies an abundance of nutritious feed.

947-38 (8-10-38)

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series No. 320-8

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING SPREADS
INFLUENCE OF GOOD DAIRY SIRE

The influence of a good dairy sire is spread 10 to 20 times more rapidly by artificial insemination than by ordinary breeding methods, says _____, dairy specialist of the _____Extension Service.

The new breeding method has been used successfully in European countries, notably Denmark, and has been introduced in the United States by a cooperative group of New Jersey dairymen. Dr. J. F. Kendrick, in charge of Dairy Herd-Improvement Investigations, Bureau of Dairy Industry, recently told extension dairymen how the plan works.

Under normal breeding conditions, Dr. Kendrick pointed out, a good bull will sire only 30 to 40 calves annually. During the first year of one association in Denmark, approximately 1,200 cows were bred artificially and only two bulls were used. The New Jersey association, starting this year, will service about 1,000 cows with two DHIA proved bulls.

The New Jersey association adopted a plan under which an experienced veterinarian was hired to care for the sires and inseminate the cows. Each member bears his share of the expense.

"Such a plan," says Mr._____, "not only spreads the influence of a good proved sire, but reduces the cost per service, eliminates the necessity of keeping and feeding a bull on the farm, quickly establishes a large family of high producing cows, and practically eliminates the danger of spreading diseases through service."

# # #

948-38 (8-10-38)

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Weekly News Series, No. 321-8.

Wheat Allotment No. 1

WESTERN REGION

ALLOTMENTS ARE ESSENTIAL PART OF WHEAT PLAN

Seeding within the 1939 wheat acreage allotments, now being made to _____ wheat growers, offers each farmer the opportunity to take part
(State)
in a Nation-wide cooperative attack upon the serious wheat supply situation now burdening the market and threatening prices to farmers, according to _____ _____. The AAA program, of which acreage allotments are a part, enables farmers of _____ county to join with those of all other wheat counties in the United States in a cooperative attack upon the menace of low prices and surplus supplies.

Mr. _____ pointed out that record wheat acreages for the last 2 years, when wheat farmers seeded more than 80 million acres of wheat, have resulted in more wheat than can be put on the market at fair prices. This large acreage increase is a fundamental cause of the large wheat supply and the reason why the new Farm Act calls for acreage allotments to keep supplies in balance. The present situation may be summarized about as follows, _____ says:

Wheat growers are threatened with conditions that prevailed in the crop years 1931 and 1932, when wheat prices were the lowest in recorded history. In 1931, the United States farm price for wheat averaged 39 cents a bushel. In 1932, it averaged 38.2 cents per bushel. This low price resulted from huge supplies stagnating on the market, and the apparent inability of farmers to help the situation.

939-38 (more)

With the 1938 winter and spring wheat crops added to the July 1 carry-over of 180 million bushels, we have a total wheat supply of 1,147,000,000 (?) bushels (Extension Editor--make this figure conform to August crop report). Since the World War, the only other years in which supplies have exceeded 1,100,000,000 bushels were the years 1930, 1931, and 1932. This year's indicated crop is the second (?) (the 1915 crop was one billion 9 million bushels, the 1919 crop was 952 million bushels, the 1931 crop was 942 million bushels) largest on record, and even if wheat exports are around 100 million bushels and the domestic requirements are increased through such measures as expanded surplus relief purchases, the carry-over on next July 1 is likely to be around 400 million bushels, which would be a record carry-over. Production is large in other countries, and the world crop is estimated at over 4 billion bushels, the largest world crop on record.

Through the AAA programs, steps are being taken to deal with the surplus that already has been produced. Crop-insurance premiums will take some of it. Wheat loans will keep some of it off the market temporarily.

However, the real problem is not surplus wheat, but surplus acres. Farmers seeded 81 million acres of wheat to produce the 1938 wheat crop. That is 15 million acres larger than the average acreage which produced the surpluses of 1930, 1931, and 1932.

The national wheat acreage allotment for 1939 totals 55 million acres. With average yields coupled with the prospective carry-over this will keep wheat supplies at a level adequate for domestic requirements and reserves and leave ample wheat for normal exports.

# # #

Note: Total supply 1938 (July 1) = 180,000,000 bushels carry-over plus 967,000,000 bushels 1938 production.

939-38 (8-8-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 322-38

WHEAT ALLOTMENT NO. 2

WESTERN REGION

WHEAT EXPORTS CONSIDERED IN '39 ALLOTMENT

_____'s share of the national 1939 wheat acreage allotment
(State)
which is now being distributed among the wheat farmers of the State, was based upon the expectation that the United States would make every reasonable and sound effort to get its share of the world's export trade in wheat, both this year and in following years, says _____, in charge of the AAA program in _____.
(State)

What the allotments are intended to do is to keep the United States from accumulating a supply of wheat larger than can possibly be used in this country or be exported to advantage. Mr. _____ says that farmers now getting their wheat allotments should bear in mind the fact that the allotments do not mean any letting up on the effort to keep a fair share of the world wheat market for the United States farmers. Mr. _____ issued the following statement on the export situation received from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration:

Wheat growers cannot expect the world market to absorb a surplus of U. S. wheat as large as that which now exists. This country has a supply of wheat of nearly 500 million bushels above its requirements at home and it cannot expect the world market to take much more than 100 million bushels.

Last year, there was an increase in exports of American wheat, and this country sent about 100 million bushels abroad. But this does not mean

(MORE)

that wheat growers can again look to the world market to take all the wheat they can produce. Wheat production fell off in some exporting countries last year, and this contributed to the increase in exports from this country.

Indications are that the world market will take less rather than more wheat as compared with last year. World production for 1938 is expected to be the highest on record. Wheat production in some of the European wheat importing countries has increased.

Import restrictions and special trade negotiations are being restored by many countries which had relaxed these restrictions to bring in more wheat last year.

While every effort is being made to obtain for the U. S. wheat grower as large a share of the world market as possible, the prospects are that exports for this year will not exceed those of last year.

With a prospect of having nearly 400 million bushels more than this country consumes and exports, the wheat surplus problem becomes one of the adjusting production to actual requirements. Wheat acreage allotments enable wheat growers to join in bringing their acreage into line with wheat requirements.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Wheat Allotment No. 3

WESTERN REGION

WHEAT ALLOTMENTS FIT EVER-NORMAL GRANARY PROGRAM

The wheat acreage allotment provisions of the AAA wheat program are an important part of the Ever-Normal Granary plan, the purpose of which is to bring wheat production nearer to normal, and, thereby, to protect farmers' income and consumers' supplies, according to _____. Acreage allotments through which farmers can stabilize their wheat acreage will be announced for farmers in _____ County soon.

"The ever-normal granary is not an adjustment measure," says Mr. _____. "It is a desirable supply situation, which is attained through the operation by farmers of a series of measures. It merely means stabilizing the supply of wheat at levels high enough to meet our domestic and export requirements and leaving a margin of safety against years of short crops. By stabilizing the supply on the market, the price can be stabilized.

"Acreage allotments enable growers to keep seedings down to requirements, and lessen the drain on soil fertility and moisture reserves in the ground. Wheat loans help growers to keep surpluses already produced off the market and still meet their requirements for ready cash.

"Crop insurance helps to stabilize supplies by putting aside part of the crop to meet future shortages due to crop failure. When the ever-normal granary runs over and supplies on the market get out of hand, and after certain specified levels of supply have been reached, wheat growers may apportion the market through marketing quotas, if two-thirds of the voters voting in a referendum approve.

"However, acreage allotments represent the first and most important step in maintaining stability of the supplies on the market. They deal with surpluses before they are produced."

941-38 (8-8-38)

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Wheat Allotment No. 4

WESTERN REGION

WHEAT PROGRAM AIMED TO HELP THE COOPERATOR

The AAA wheat program is definitely intended to aid wheat farmers who cooperate in the program by seeding wheat within their acreage allotments, and these farmers are eligible for a number of advantages of the program that are not available to noncooperators, _____, in charge of the AAA program in _____ says.
(State)

Wheat growers who comply with their wheat acreage allotments contribute to soil conservation on their own farms, and they cooperate with other farmers in guarding against price collapses, Mr._____points out. He summarizes the relation of cooperating farmers to this program as follows:

Those farmers who contribute to wheat price improvement by complying with the allotments are helped in carrying the brunt of the adjustment. By staying within their acreage allotments for wheat, growers qualify for other benefits under the farm program.

Compliance with the 1939 acreage allotment makes a wheat grower eligible for 1939 conservation payments and for wheat price adjustment payments made available under the Price Adjustment Act of 1938. If a loan program for wheat is in effect in 1939, compliance with these allotments qualifies growers for wheat loans. Noncomplying growers will be able to obtain loans when quotas are in effect, but at a rate lower than those obtained by growers who comply with these allotments.

These allotments will be the guide for distributing marketing quotas next year if a marketing quota for wheat is then in effect, in which case the individual farmer's quota will be a uniform percentage of his allotment multiplied by the normal yield for his farm.

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WHEAT ALLOTMENT NO. 5

WESTERN REGION

WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS ARE BEING SENT OUT

Announcement of the 1939 individual-farm wheat acreage allotments totaling _____ acres for _____ County are being mailed to wheat farmers by county AAA office this week, _____ _____ chairman of the county AAA committee announces.

While these allotments represent approximately _____ percent less acreage than farmers in this county planted for 1938, the feeling of the committee is that the general long-time benefits to be realized from cooperation in the program more than offset any sacrifice there may appear to be in the form of temporary reduction of acreage.

In a letter mailed to all wheat growers at the time they were notified as to their allotments, Mr. _____ said:

(Note to Editor: Each county AAA office will send a letter to each farmer at the time he is notified, by mail, of his acreage allotment. The rest of this story should consist of excerpts from the county chairman's letter.)

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943-38 (8-8-38)